The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rapid Progress of the French Cable Westward.

The Wreck of a Screw Steamer Seen in Mid-Ocean.

Cordial Reception of Ex-Secretary Seward in San Francisco.

Further Accounts of the Floods in the West.

THE NEW CABLE.

Success Attending the Great Eastern—The Insulation Constantly Improving.

BREST, Saturday, July 3.

A dispatch from the *Great Eastern*, dated Friday, 2d inst., states that the steamer had run 1,020 knots from Brest and paid out 1,143 knots of cable. The insulation was continually improving.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lords' Amendments to the Irish Church Bill—Comments of the Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3.

The *Times*, to-day, says that the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Established Church, and more offensively partial in its provisions.

Archbishop CULLEN has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

SPAIN.

The Oath and the Clergy and Municipal Authorities—The Carlist Rising.

MADRID, Saturday, July 3.

In the Cortes to-day the Ministers of the Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Admiral TOPETE, in reply to a question of Señor ORENSE, said that the idea of a republic was impossible, now that a monarchy had been voted and was represented by the Regent.

The national troops have been dispatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Arragon.

FRANCE.

The Elections—Sixty-one More Declared Valid.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.

Sixty-one more of the recent elections for members of the new Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

THE AZORE ISLANDS.

Serious Disturbances in Consequence of Increased Taxation.

LISBON, Saturday, July 3.

A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal brings the intelligence that serious disturbances had broken out in various parts of the Azores, in consequence of the increase of taxation.

A WRECKED STEAMER.

A Supposed Screw Steamer Found Bottom up in Mid-Ocean—Report of a Liverpool Ship-Captain.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

Captain SPOONER, of the ship *Timour*, which arrived here from Liverpool, reports that on June 27, latitude 43° north; longitude 47° 20' west, passed a vessel bottom up. He supposed her to be four or five hundred tons burden; was yellow metalled, and from the appearance of her stern, judged her to have been a screw-steamer, and apparently had only been a short time in that condition.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ex-Secretary Seward in San Francisco—Another Trial of the "Aerial Steamer"—Military Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 2.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD left Sacramento to-day for San Francisco. A Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at Benecia and escort him to the Occidental Hotel, where apartments, servants, carriages, &c., have been provided by the city for his use while he is the guest of the city.

Several citizens to-day witnessed a private trial in the open air of the model of the aerial steamer *Aviator*. The steamer rose in the air about seventy-five feet, the machinery operating successfully, buoying up and driving the vessel forward at a considerable rate of speed. A public trial of the *Aviator* will be had on Sunday next.

The Stock Exchange has adjourned till July 7.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have shipped to New-York $1,500,000 in treasure by railroad since the opening of the overland route.

General ORD has assigned General STONEMAN to command the District of Arizona, with headquarters at Drumm Barracks; General WHEATON to command the Sub-district of Upper Arizona; General DEVIN the Sub-district of Southern Arizona, and Lieutenant-Colonel WALLACE the Sub-district of Lower Colorado. The District of Arizona and sub-districts are designated such only for the purpose of promptly operating with the troops, and to give the senior officer supervision thereof. General ORD directs the commanders not to limit the operations of their scouting parties to any geographical lines, but to hunt the enemy wherever he can be found.

The Arrival of Mr. Seward—His Enthusiastic Reception by the People of San Francisco—Discovery of a Dangerous Shoal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 3.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived here last night, and met with a grand reception. The First California Guard, light battery, fired a salute of one hundred guns on the arrival of the steamer, and the National Guard acted as an escort to Mr. SEWARD and the committee of reception to the Occidental Hotel, where an enthusiastic multitude was assembled to greet the venerable statesman, who made a brief speech, thanking the people for the honor conferred upon him. The parlors of the hotel were then thrown open, and our citizens had an opportunity to personally greet the ex-Secretary.

The United States surveying schooner *Mary* discovered and located a shoal off Point Rayes, twelve miles long and five miles wide. A barrel buoy, painted black, with a black and white flag, was placed on the shoal, southeast from the location of the buoy, in latitude 38° 1' north; longitude 123° 2[illegible]' 30". The South Farallon Lighthouse bears from the buoy east southeast; magnetic distance twenty-one nautical miles.

The colored people of San Francisco have decided not to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Wreck off Cape Fernetad—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 3.

The barkentine *Western Belle* sailed from Humboldt in January, 1869, for this port, and has never been heard from until recently, when portions of her hull with the name painted on them were discovered on the northern coast of this State, near Cape Fernetad.

The coinage of the branch mint in this city for June was $1,240,000 in gold and $3,000 in silver. Total for the year ending June 30, $19,[illegible].

The steamer *Great Republic* sailed for Hong Kong *via* Yokohama to-day, with $358,000 in treasure, of which $[illegible] is for Yokohama, and $315,000 for Hong Kong, and $[illegible] for Shanghai.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $30 per share, payable June 30.

THE FLOODS.

Extent of the Damage in Kansas—Great Loss of Life—The Swedish Colony Broken Up by the Floods—Destruction to Property in Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 3.

A Government contractor, just from Fort Sully, makes the following report: There has been no rain of any account north or west of Sioux City, and but little beyond Omaha, below Council Bluffs. The damage is very great from Phillips' to Craig's Station, or Council Bluffs. The St. Joseph track is under water, and no trains have been run for four days. Captain BUSTLE, of the steamer *Mountaineer*, reports that he saw the dead bodies of twenty-seven persons taken out. They were the bodies of men, women and children drowned by the sudden rise in the river, overflowing by the flat prairie lands. From every quarter below Kansas City reports come of losses of life and property by the floods. Kansas papers say that a company of Swedes encamped on the Kaw River in temporary shanties, *en route* for the back settlements, were suddenly engulphed by the late rising of the river. The parties endeavored to escape, and thirteen succeeded, but the remainder, numbering twenty persons, were carried away and submerged in the water.

Advices from Dubuque, Iowa, say a fearful storm passed over the lower part of Clinton County. Fences were swept away like chaff, trees were wrenched out by the roots, cattle, hogs and poultry taken up into the air, carried a great distance and killed. At Malone, a small station of the Northwestern Road, nearly every house in the village was leveled to the ground; one woman was killed and several others severely injured. The damage to property is estimated at several thousand dollars.

STATUES OF WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Statue—Preparations for the School Children's Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

The statue of WASHINGTON, presented to this city by the school children, was to-day placed on a pedestal in front of Independence Hall. The pedestal is of Virginia granite, supplied by the Company of the Philadelphia Working Quarry in Virginia. The statue is of white Italian marble, executed at STRUTHER's establishment in this city, after the design of BAILEY. WASHINGTON is represented in court dress, his right hand resting on a volume sustained by a column with drapery, and his left on the hilt of a sword. The execution and design are warmly commended. The monument will be unveiled on Monday with appropriate ceremonies, in which the school children will take a prominent part.

This completion of a monument to WASHINGTON by the children appears designed to remind their fathers that they have as yet failed to erect a monument in Washington-square, the cornerstone of which was laid forty odd years ago, and still remains in *statu quo*, though moneys were collected at that time and invested, and now amount to nearly enough to erect a handsome memorial to the father of his country.

The Boston Statue—Ceremonies of Unvailing the Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, July 3.

THOMAS BALL's equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was unvailed this afternoon in the Public Garden. The ceremonies were attended by a salute fired on the Common, and music. Several thousand spectators were present. The statue is of bronze, of colossal proportions, and the critics speak of it as a work of remarkable artistic excellence. Its cost was $42,400.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Reports From the Commissioners—The Condition of the Road and its Needs.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have made reports to-day at the general office in Boston, of which the following is a comprehensive summary:

WAHSATCH, Utah, June 8, 1869.

To Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, dated the 18th of May, 1869, the undersigned Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the thirty-ninth section, extending from the 1,000th to the 1,020th mile-post west from the initial point on the Missouri River, near Omaha, and forward herewith a map, profile and report submitted to us by the chief engineer of the road, showing the alignment and grades, and giving a full statement of the kind and condition of the structure, equipment, &c., which, we are satisfied, are a correct representation of the section. This section is well constructed and ready for immediate service, in accordance with and as requested by section 4 of "the Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," and we therefore recommend its acceptance by the Government. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
JAMES F. WILSON,
Commissioner,
Members of the Commission.

In accordance with the instructions of the Department, dated May 18, 1869, the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the section extending from the 1,020th mile post to the 1,085 88-100th mile post, and report on the section extending from the 1,020th to the 1,040th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $53,460. The Commissioners' report on the section extending from the 1,040th to the 1,060th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $30,000. The Commissioners on the section extending from the 1,060th to the 1,080th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $15,000. The Commissioners' report on the section extending from the 1,080th to the 1,085th mile, that heavy expense has already been incurred by the Company in grading this part of the line, and the grades and curves are all within the limit prescribed by the law. To complete the unfinished work on this section will require about $130,500 in reducing the present grades from 116 feet to 90 feet per mile as originally intended, and in filling up the places now occupied by temporary trestles. The location adopted is such that the work done is not lost in changing to the lighter grade. The Commissioners say that, in all other respects, the road is well constructed, ready for immediate service, in accordance with and as required by section 4 of the "act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes;" and, as it has reached that state of completion provided for in the "report of the Board convened to determine on a standard for the construction of the Pacific Railroad," made to Secretary HARLAN, Feb. 21, 1866, approved by him, and furnished to us as a part of our instructions, and as the Company is rapidly, and in good faith, finishing up the incompleted work, we recommend the acceptance of the sections by the Government, and the adoption of the same course toward the unfinished work, as elsewhere on the Pacific Railroad. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
JAMES F. WILSON,
Commissioner.

The Sugar Seizures in New-Orleans—Suspicious Sinking of Six Coal Barges.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, July 3.

Enough of the seized sugars have been reweighed to prove fraud beyond doubt.

The schooner *Andromeda*, lying at Quarantine, loaded with sugar consigned to CONTOURIE & Co., has been taken charge of by the Customs officers.

The sinking of six coal barges at Choctaw Bend, by the *Comet*, from some unexplained cause, is undergoing investigation by the Inspectors. The pilot on duty at the time of the disaster has been suspended pending the investigation.

TENNESSEE.

Excitement in Political Circles—Removal of Thirty Registers and New Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, July 3.

There has been great excitement here to-day in political circles. Governor SENTER removed thirty registers, all of them in counties in East Tennessee. New Commissioners have been appointed, and their commissions were forwarded this morning from Chattanooga. Blank certificates, doubtless, came with them, and the Registers have probably been busy to-day, so as not to be caught by an injunction. The Register in this city was notified to-day to turn over his books and papers. There are one thousand new voters in this county to-night. An injunction will, doubtless, be applied for in most of the counties. It was expected that STOKES would take more liberal grounds on the suffrage question to-day, in going into Middle Tennessee.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches From Admiral Hoff—The Late Engagements Along the Nuevitas Railroad—The Seizure of the Lahave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 3.

The Navy Department has dispatches from Rear-Admiral HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated Key West, June 19 and 24. They contain no news of great importance. Havana is reported quiet and no apprehensions are entertained of any disturbance.

Some account is given of the recent engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents. The brigade of Brigadier FERRER, which left Nuevitas on the 28th of May to reinforce the troops at Puerto Padre, had returned in a pitiable condition, the cholera having broken out among them. They secured their object, the convoying of a train from Puerto Padre to Las Tunas, in the interior. They were harrassed and finally attacked at La Brenosa. The rebels were repulsed with a loss of eighty men. The Spanish loss was seventy-six in killed and wounded. The insurgents were given credit for bravery and for retiring in good order. There was a report of the intention on the part of the Spaniards to give up the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe. It is still used for conveying troops backward and forward.

The United States steamer *Nipsic* was at Trinidad de Cuba on June 11. There was nothing new there. American interests were receiving full protection.

The Spanish steamer *Fernando Catolico* arrived at Nuevitas on June 12, with the English schooner *Lahave* in tow, having seized her while in tow of another steamer, about fifteen miles from the Cuban coast, between Inaguay and Point Maisi. The schooner's cargo is said to consist of thirteen cannon, two of them 200-pound Parrotts, the others 100-pounders and field pieces; also lumber, powder, cartridges, shells and shot in large quantities, besides other military articles. The *Lahave* cleared from Boston for Jamaica. Hayti is supposed to have been her destination. The English Commodore and the British Consul-General had protested against the seizure; and the Spanish war steamer had sailed from Havana in company with the *Lahave* for the purpose, it was rumored, of delivering her to the British authorities at Jamaica.

THE MILITARY ASYLUMS.

Meeting of the Managers at Augusta, Me.—Improvements to be Made in the Different Asylums—Speech of General Butler.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, July 3.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers met at the Eastern Branch, near Augusta, yesterday. There were present Major-General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Ex-Governor FREDERIC SMYTH, of New-Hampshire; Major-General J. H. MARTINDALE, of New-York; General J. S. CAVENDER, of Missouri; Judge G. L. BOND, of Maryland; Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, of Wisconsin, and LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, of Ohio. Reports from the several asylums showed 1,161 disabled soldiers at the Central Asylum at Dayton, Ohio; 29[illegible] at the Eastern Asylum, at Augusta, Me.; 106 at the Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; 200 at the Philadelphia Hospital Branch, and several hundreds more supported by out-door relief. The success of the schools established has been gratifying, and the moral and religious improvement of the men more than was anticipated.

The Construction Committee, composed of General BUTLER and Governor SMYTH, were authorized to erect an amusement hall, workshops, engine-house, stable and officers' quarters, during the present Summer.

The Eastern Branch is officered as follows: Governor, Colonel E. A. LUDWICK, of New-York; Treasurer, Captain FOSTER KIMBALL, of New-Hampshire; Surgeon, Dr. J. C. WEBSTER, of Maine; Captain PHILIP WOOD, of Massachusetts, Secretary; Captain GEORGE SCHULER, of Pennsylvania, Steward; and H. F. WOOD, Chaplain.

Last evening the inmates of the Asylum assembled in the chapel for the purpose of listening to some remarks by General BUTLER and others. Some very good music, furnished by the Asylum Band, enlivened the occasion. General BUTLER was introduced to the assembly by Colonel LUDWICK, the Deputy Governor of the institution, and was received with loud applause. He began his remarks by stating that the Board of Managers had given their time and attention to these asylums, of which these soldiers before him were inmates, not from any reward, but to make them happy and contented. He then briefly detailed the rise and progress of these asylums, the power given them by Congress; and in order to correct a misunderstanding that was prevalent, he showed that these asylums were under the rules and regulations of the Articles of War just so far as the managers saw fit to enforce them. "The duties of the managers are," he said, "to see that you are all well clothed and cared for, both morally and physically." In return he claimed that they should obey all rules and regulations. Whenever they felt aggrieved by unfairness and injustice, such complaints would not pass unheeded. He urged upon each and all of them the importance of personal cleanliness, and showed its necessity. He cautioned them against idleness, and stated that opportunities would soon be provided for them to learn trades and to perfect themselves by education to go out into the world to earn their livelihood. He enjoined upon them habits of sobriety, showing them the importance of resisting the temptation of indulging in intoxicating liquors. In the matter of dress he wanted them to wear the uniform of the Union soldiery, and pointed out its advantage, as well as the sympathy, respect and pride it would create. He showed that no country in the world had made such provisions for their disabled soldiers as the United States Government. He wanted every soldier to feel that this was his home, and to assist in improving and beautifying it. These asylums were established to show the gratitude of the country, and he wanted them in peace, as in war, to show that they were the best soldiers the sun ever shone upon. The importance of withholding their pensions until they had learned a trade and went out to support themselves, was next touched upon. In conclusion, General BUTLER urged upon them the importance of doing all in their power to make this Asylum a model institution. He trusted they would take such a pride in the matter as to make it a pride to New-England and an honor to the country.

General BUTLER's remarks were loudly applauded, and the spirit that was manifested went to show that his excellent advice had not fallen upon listless ears.

General MARTINDALE, Judge BOND, Mr. GUNCKEL and Governor SMYTH also made a few remarks on the duties and powers of the Asylum and the duties of the inmates, which were well received.

Discovered Wreck in the Ontario.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Saturday, July 3.

Captain PROF, of the *Prairie State*, reports passing a bark sunk, with topmasts above water, between Fairport and Ashtabula, supposed to be the bark *Garry Owen*, of Toronto, loaded with coal from Cleveland. All hands are reported saved.

THE INDIANS.

Dissatisfaction Among the Kansas Indians—Outrages on the Grand River and Big Cheyenne.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 3.

The Kansas Indians are dissatisfied, and say they don't understand or like their quarters. They prefer General HARNEY, for they know just what they can do with him, and what to depend upon. If provisions are not sent to them promptly there will be trouble.

A dispatch from Sioux City says the steamer *Emilie Laforge* arrived from Buford last evening, and reports Indian outrages at Grand River and Big Cheyenne. The whites were greatly excited. The Indians having received no supplies and having been repeatedly deceived, are firing into steamboats, driving off stock and threatening death to all the whites.

The Coming Ninth Army Corps Reunion at Rocky Point, R. I.—Preliminary Arrangements.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, July 2.

The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps occurs on the 7th inst., at Rocky Point, Narragansett Bay. Parties from New-York and the South and West can take the afternoon boat at New-York on the 6th, by the Newport, Stonington and Neptune lines, and reach Rocky Point the next morning. Parties arriving in Providence by the afternoon trains of the 6th can proceed to Rocky Point by the 7 o'clock steamer that night, where there are good hotel accommodations. Parties reaching Providence by the accommodation trains on the morning of the 7th, can take the 10 o'clock boat for the Point, and return in time for the evening trains.

Experimental Balloon Ascensions in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 3.

Captain THOMPSON and Professor BROOKS made an ascension in a balloon this afternoon, to which is attached a mechanical contrivance of their construction for descending or ascending without discharging ballast or gas. When last heard from they were going North at the rate of thirty miles per hour.

Small-Pox in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, July 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the city, the fact was developed that small-pox prevails here to considerable but not serious extent. General vaccination was recommended.

Owing to a scarcity of Lehigh coal two foundries in this city have suspended operations.

Commencement at Trinity, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, July 3.

The annual examinations of Trinity College were concluded on Friday. The Alumni meet on Wednesday, July 7. Thursday, July 8, is Commencement day.

The Protested St. Louis Bonds—An Explanation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 3.

The St. Louis County bonds protested in New-York yesterday were protested for non-payment in gold. The county had plenty of currency to take them up, but gold was demanded.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 3.—The unanimous call to Rev. J. MCCLELLAN HOLMES, of this city, by the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, which was telegraphed to the Press of the country, has been declined, Mr. HOLMES having decided to retain his pastorate here.

HARTFORD, July 3.—A German named BEARD was killed at the works of the Russell Manufacturing Company, in Middletown, on Saturday forenoon, by being caught in a belt which carried him to the ceiling. His body was literally torn to pieces.

LONG BRANCH, July 3.—On Thursday afternoon, while the steamboat *Magenta* was on her down trip to Long Branch, she caught fire near her smoke stack. The flames were, however, speedily put out by the crew. This is the second time this vessel has been on fire within a month.

BOSTON, July 3.—HONORA CARNEY, aged five years, died from burns yesterday in Charlestown, and two other children were severely burned by the upsetting of a pan of blazing fat, which the mother was carrying from the stove to the yard.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 3.—WRIGHT BANKS, Esq., has resigned the position of Deputy County Clerk of Westchester County, and will resume the practice of the law.

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

General Stokes Proposes a Duel in Thirty Days—Governor Senter Willing to Fight at Once.

From the Knoxville Press, July 1.

During Governor SENTER's closing remarks at Clinton, yesterday, he was "a circumstance" more severe and scathing in his denunciation of STOKES than in any previous speech. The "General's" military record was used pretty much in the way that boys use a bladder, which is puffed out and swelled by the winds it confines within itself. Governor SENTER used it as a foot-ball, threw it around among the bystanders, and finally took it between his hands, and, bringing them sharply together, burst it.

When the "bald eagle" rose to reply, he fairly trembled with anger and shame. Raising his long finger and pointing it toward Governor SENTER, he said:

"Fellow-citizens: I have a wife and children whom I should greatly dislike to part from. Yet I tell Governor SENTER I will hold him personally responsible, after the election, for what he has said to-day. If he considers himself a gentleman, I challenge him to meet me after the election, as a gentleman, and we will then see who is the coward, and who the man. I denounce SENTER as a liar, and I am ready to meet him any time after the election."

Governor SENTER, who was sitting immediately in the rear of STOKES, coolly arose and informed STOKES that he was ready to meet him now, or any time agreeable to him (STOKES) previous to the election, but would prefer to settle the difficulty without delay. He therefore invited STOKES to step out on the field in rear of the stand and obtain satisfaction. STOKES replied that he would settle the affair after the election.

Both speakers then intimated that the discussion was closed for the day. SENTER slapped STOKES on the shoulder and remarked, quietly, that he preferred to give him satisfaction without delay. STOKES then replied that he did not mean anything serious, but desired SENTER to understand his desire for a fight as expressed in a Pickwickian sense.

An Old Woman Frightened to Death by Rowdies.

From the Troy Whig, July 2.

Last Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a gang of boys went to "Old Gid Mead's" house, near the burying ground in Glenn's Falls, demanded an entrance, and swore they would break in the door if it was not opened. They supposed that some disreputable girls were stopping there, and wished to find them. Mrs. MEAD told them there was no one in the house but herself and little grand-daughter. The boys continued to throw large stones against the house and door until they so frightened Mrs. MEAD, a woman 69 years old, that she died between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. Coroner BARNES summoned a jury, and after examining several witnesses a verdict was rendered that Mrs. MEAD came to her death in consequence of the riotous proceedings of J. FREEMAN, THOMAS OGDEN, STEPHEN GUYOTT and others. Sheriff HICKS and Officer ALLEN arrested the accused, and they were brought up on Wednesday evening for examination. The investigation was continued until the next day, when a further examination was waived. GUYOTT was discharged, and FREEMAN and OGDEN committed for manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Death of the Widow of General Worth.

From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, June 26.

Our whole city was thrown into gloom by the death of Mrs. General WORTH, on the 21st instant. There are few who have ever seen her who can forget the smile of kindly interest with which she greeted all she knew. Here in St. Augustine, where so many years of her life have been passed, she was peculiarly beloved, and the reputation of her distinguished husband, Major-General WORTH, is a sacred part of the history of our State. The deeply afflicted family have the warmest sympathy of all.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Season—Agricultural Topics—Mr. Mill on Woman's Rights—The Poet Browning—Art News—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

Summer in its glory burst on England with this month of June. Last Sunday was the first hot day, and now the whole country is covered with roses, and the railway carriages are filled with the delicious perfume of the bean fields—not such beans as you know of in America, but the coarse English broad bean, which grows two feet high, with a square, hollow stalk, dark green leaves and lovely white flowers with black and rose markings, and a fragrance like the most delicate ottar of roses. The weather could not be better for all kinds of crops, and for all kinds of outdoor enjoyments. You have only to mount your bicycle and start off in any direction, over hard, level roads, to find landscapes of surpassing loveliness. The newest thing in velocipedism is to train a couple of hounds to help you up the inclines, and increase your speed on a level. The animals seem quite to understand the affair and run as if the —— was after them.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

If the lecture of President WOOLSEY, rather than the speech of Mr. SUMNER, may be taken as the expression of American opinion, there can no difficulty arise in the settlement of the *Alabama* question. The British Government and people are more than willing to leave every matter connected with the sale of that steamer to the decision of any impartial tribunal, which would decide: First, whether it was illegal; second, whether the Government is responsible, and third, if so, the extent of the damages. It is all in the smallest sort of a nutshell; but if the American Government sends in a bill of its own making out, presented on the point of a bayonet, and indorsed "pay or fight," that is quite another affair. Money is no object; a few millions more or less can be of little consequence to the British tax-payer. He has only to smoke a little more tobacco or drink a little more beer. As to the proclamation of neutrality, all Europe did precisely the same thing; and Mr. FORSTER considers that it was the right thing to do, and done from good motives and for justifiable ends. The American Government will scarcely ask the Queen of England to apologize for the same act for which it thanked the Queen of Spain.

It is said now that the American critics of Mr. SUMNER's speech have not done much for the dignity and sincerity of his character as a statesman, while they have been as little complimentary to the discernment of John Bull, who cannot distinguish between the downright earnest demands of a people and the loose rhetoric and bunkum exaggeration of a political charlatan. The idea that the issue of the neutrality proclamation was an unfriendly act is considered as simply absurd, but the Birmingham *Post* tells us that—

"All reasonable Englishmen are in perfect accord with Mr. WOOLSEY and with all reasonable men on his side the Atlantic. We admit the charge of negligence in the *Alabama* case, and do not dispute our liability as to damages; and so soon as counsels similar to his become as popular at Washington as those of Mr. SUMNER are alleged to have been when they were delivered, the whole question between England and the United States will be brought to a quick and satisfactory conclusion."

Just so. Only Earl RUSSELL will not submit to be shaken, small as he is, without a vigorous protest. The Messrs. LAIRD have declared that all their proceedings respecting the *Alabama* were perfectly legal, and quoted the highest legal authorities in England to prove it. The Government confessed that it acted illegally in stopping the *Alexander*, and paid damages to the owners. No competent tribunal has yet decided that any illegal wrong was inflicted. At the same time England would cheerfully pay a few millions to have it declared, as a part of international law by which all Governments shall be bound in future, that the fitting out of the *Alabama*, and all similar acts of neutrals, were illegal acts, for which Governments could be held responsible.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

I copy for the benefit of the Farmers' Club, the reports of whose proceedings I read with constant and increasing interest, the following statement of Mr. MECHI, probably the most thorough, practical and scientific agriculturist in England. Mr. MECHI says:

"Fifty-five acres of my wheat sown with one bushel per imperial acre are amply luxuriant, and some portion has required flagging. The half bushel per acre is also ample in plant, and even the peck an acre promises to yield abundantly. Two bushels of oats per acre and six pecks of barley are almost too thick, some of the latter requiring flagging. One bushel per acre each of oats and barley appears to be all sufficient. High farming and deep cultivation absolutely demand a great reduction from the old quantities of seed sown."

Now if a peck of seed an acre is not only sufficient but better than the usual quantity, what an enormous waste in the usual fashion of sowing millions of acres! It is said that the saving of wheat by making aerated instead of fermented bread would be equal to the entire importation of wheat into this country. However that may be, I am satisfied that all grains are wastefully planted.

And now, as America is the country of great and daring enterprises, I have one to propose to the agriculturists and capitalists of New-York and Brooklyn. It is simply to pump the sewage of the two cities into a reservoir of sufficient heighth, and distribute it over the whole southern slope of Long Island. To do this it will be necessary to have two sets of sewage pipes, one to carry off merely waste water and rainfall, the other sewage proper, containing the richest materials for vegetable growth. In England, where there is generally too much rain, even the diluted sewage of towns has produced grass to the extent of some ninety tons an acre per annum. This grass has been known to grow an inch a day, equal to half a ton an acre, and this without exhausting the manure of the sewage. With such an arrangement, Long Island would truly be the garden of New-York, and drought would be impossible. With sewage Indian corn can be grown in England—at least it did grow last Summer, under this stimulus, at the rate of three inches every twenty-four hours for thirty-three successive days, the ears produced being larger and firmer than the seed corn obtained from America. Here is a mine of gold; wealth work and plenty for thousands. What is wanted is a good engineer, plenty of capital and good management. Sunshine will do the rest.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. MILL has employed the leisure consequent upon his defeat as candidate for Parliament, in writing an essay, just published, on the Woman's Rights question. What he undertakes to prove with all the power of his logic is—

"That the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on one side, nor disability on the other."

The social subordination of women, which has existed always and everywhere, exists now in enlighted countries, he says, as "a single relic of an old world of thought and practice, exploded in everything else, but retained in the one thing of most universal interest." This slavery of the better half of the human race, beginning, it may be, with the fall of man, and to end only with his elevation, Mr. MILL looks upon as self-perpetuating. Women have been brought to consent to their subjection through the demoralization of slavery, so that "each individual member of the subject class is in a chronic state of bribery and intimidation combined"—that the testimony of women themselves on the question is "mostly suborned"—that they have become so brutalized by long habits of submission as even to hug their chains and cling to their enslavers. It requires, therefore, that Emancipationists, the Clarksons, Wilberforces, Garrisons, Phillipses and Mills of the dominant sex, should force freedom upon these besotted slaves, who refuse to rise in insurrection. It may require some vast social convulsion, some civil war, to set them free. But I leave the subject and the book to its proper critics, the editors of the *Revolution*.

THE POET BROWNING.

Yesterday's *Times* contains a review of Mr. BROWNING's poem, "The Ring and the Book," extending to four and a half columns, which is chiefly noticeable for the comparison it makes between the two chief poets of the time, in the writer's estimation—BROWNING and SWINBURNE. For two hundred years in England, it is said, the poet of one generation has been neglected by the next. It continues:

"Thus we see now among those who were young with BYRON, that TENNYSON is often an unread book, SWINBURNE a curiosity, and BROWNING but a name; while the generation to whom TENNYSON has spoken find WORDSWORTH feeble, SHELLEY unreal, SOUTHEY tedious, BYRON extravagant and morbid, and all unreadable. We speak not here of dilettante taste nor of artistic instruction; we speak of the youth of a generation, of the passionate intelligence of a nation. And to go one step further, to stand in the very front of the present, there are those to whom TENNYSON and KEATS are dear, who find BROWNING too hard for them, and behold in SWINBURNE nothing but a confused kaleidoscope, yet whose sons perhaps will turn, or are even now turning, to their more intense and passionate utterance, and find rather in them an echo and a sympathy. . . . . In original power and importance, though not in sweetness or intrinsic beauty, this poem of Mr. BROWNING's must be placed above the works of all other writers of this generation, excepting, perhaps, his more immediate contemporary, Mr. SWINBURNE, with whom, however, comparison is difficult, seeing that they are the antithesis and contrast, perhaps even the complement one of another. Owing to reasons to some extent independent of poetical ability, the lyrics of Mr. SWINBURNE have hardly received their fair share of praise and popularity, nor will they be so much read as the idyls of Mr. BROWNING, until such time as what may be termed Paganism shall have succeeded in subverting Christianity,—a consummation apparently much desired by some sanguine minds,—but in melody and rhythmic power Mr. BROWNING is even more inferior to Mr. SWINBURNE than he is his superior in sheer humanity. In these two the æsthetic and the rational school of the present day find their respective exponents, but both are wanting in Catholicity, and both fail, therefore, to touch the heart with the ring and the vibration of the greatest art. If Mr. BROWNING is the prophet of modern realism, Mr. SWINBURNE is likewise the oracle of what may be designated modern classicalism; and it is probable that whether their present works live or die in the press and outcome of the next generation of two, their poetry will more or less influence the writers as well as the readers of the future."

ART NEWS.

The gallery of the rejected pictures, or the accepted and yet unhung, of the Royal Academy, has opened close by in New Bond-street; but the best of them have not been sent in. The artists who may hope for better luck or more justice next time have not had the courage to brave the Academy and parade their failures. "The first battalion of an insurrection must be formed of heroes;" this is an insurrection, but the best of the rejected are not among the heroes. One of the pictures is an American subject—"Pipe of Freedom," by T. S. SMITH. A negro made a freedman by President LINCOLN's Proclamation, is lighting his pipe; a glorious privilege never of course enjoyed under the clanking chains of slavery, where negroes raised tobacco, but were never known to smoke it.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

After a most brilliant and successful series of French plays and comedies at the St. James Theatre, we have once more the peerless SCHNEIDER in "La Grande Duchesse" of OFFENBACH, the actress, *rôle* and composer that most delight the London fashionable world. The *Schneider* was received by a crammed house like a returning conqueror.

French influence is slowly, perhaps, but not less surely reforming English taste. We enjoy the music of OFFENBACH, we poise ourselves on velocipedes, we are trying to get our museums and galleries of art to open on Sunday, and on Sunday before last, the churchwarden of a rural parish in Kent rode the horse that ran third for the Grand Prix at Paris!

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Formation of the New Cabinet—Its Present Elements—New Prussian Minister—Affairs in Rome—International Courtesies—Free Trade in America—The Tide of Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, May 17, 1869.

In trying to make a new Cabinet, there has been as much squirming as there would be among a parcel of eels in a basket. As soon as General MENABREA gets his hand on this one or that, thought to be the best for the place, this one or that wriggles out, and in goes the hand for another trial, without much better success. Indeed, it is a surprise to find for the first time, so many men reluctant to serve the State. Italy is well furnished with men of lively intelligence, and as commerce does not offer so large a field for active talents, as with us, so enough can always be found ready to engage in public affairs. You can put your finger upon a hundred living men who have been some time Ministers.

But success came at last, and the King, who had been waiting here for a week, signed the list, and went off to Turin. I have not heard any one deny that the Cabinet, as now composed, has in it good elements; although, indeed, not half the names are changed. Signor FERRARIS, the Minister of the Interior, has been the most influential member of the party of the *Permanente*, now believed to be broken up. He is a native of Piedmont, and is a lawyer of some distinction. Signor MINGHETTI, who is content to take the office of least consequence on the list, that of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been more than once First Minister of the Crown, and has held other conspicuous positions. No radical element has yet crept into this Board of Cabinet counsellors. Of the nine Ministers, five of the old incumbents still hold their seats. The *Diritto*, the organ of the third party, seems to be satisfied with the present organization, and says very moderately "the struggles of the crisis ended, there remains for the Chamber, for the Press and the country the very practical mission of judging the Government by its acts; and the field of action is extensive. In the administration of the finances, of the army and of public instruction, the new authority is called to introduce order and stability. It is above all called upon to pay attention to the dissatisfaction which agitates the population, the liberal aspirations which animate, and the want of confidence which weakens it." Another newspaper dwells upon the ill consequences which follow these frequent ministerial crises. In the first place, they cost the country large sums of money, and it can be asserted without fear of denial that one of the principal causes of the deplorable state of the national finances are these frequent changes of the Cabinet. These shifts have for consequence errors and distrust of administration and political skepticism. It goes on to remark that Spain, Greece and Italy are the countries in which these mutations succeed each other with the greatest frequency, and that no one will affirm that these are the most happy countries of Europe. It expresses the hope that the new Ministry, firmly seated, will enjoy a longer term of existence than those which have preceded it.

NEW PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

A few days back arrived here the Count BRASSIER DE SAINT SIMON, the new Prussian Minister at this Court. This incumbent of diplomatic office was formerly representative of the same Power when the Italian Government was at Turin. Now that the heads of Kings' Commissioners are so frequently together, those qualified by previous knowledge acquired by practice are selected. It is always among the possibilities of the future for Italy to have a Prussian instead of an Austrian Germany at the door of Trieste. Empire belongs to that State which understands best the art of governing. The warmest advocate of the doctrine of the balance of power is that nation which sees such balance turning the scale to its side.

ROME.

From Rome little that is interesting comes. The Romans have closed their eyes for their five months' sleep. If there is a foreigner who lingers, he may sit in the Colosseum all day with only lizards for companions, his ears unvexed by a single word of English speech. If he has a poetical turn, there is enough around him to appeal to the imagination. On that great ruin history for fifteen hundred years has left its mark. Its flora, varied and of delicate beauty, the musing spectator can easily fancy has its roots set in soil which has drunk the blood of pagan captives and Christian martyrs. But to return to something practical, it may be mentioned that a company of capitalists has been formed at Rome for the purpose of reopening the ancient port of Ostia, and connecting it by a railroad with Rome.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The Baron DE KUBECK, Austrian Minister at Florence, has made a voyage to Naples to carry to Prince HUMBERT the ribbon of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Such childish follies are still kept up. Three years ago this same Italian Prince was in the field fighting against Austria, and now the prettiest toy of all in the Imperial baby-house is his reward. In spite of losses and humiliations, there is a solidarity of sovereign interests which at all cost must be kept up. In Italy eighteen millions of the public revenue is raised by the lottery, a great source of corruption; fifteen millions is expended upon popular education, and twelve millions go to keep up the "dignity" of the Crown.

FREE TRADE IN AMERICA.

The meeting lately held in New-England for the purpose of promoting a free trade organization, has rejoiced the hearts of many over here who have a single eye to material interests. America is still too much regarded in the gross light of trade; not so much for the help it is lending to political civilization, as because it is the principal market for some product of Europe, is it valued. In England, of course, they are delighted to see several of the most influential of the ancient Abolitionists engaging in a new excitement. On the Continent there are enough to repeat the Machiavelian duplicity of the English tone. Great hope has been founded upon the alleged disparity of interests between the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the Eastern States, and the great populations of the West and South. The former, according to these doctors of political economy, enjoy a monopoly for which the latter have to pay. The old absurdities are repeated in every form. But these friends of ours have hardly sharpness enough to see that when the East no longer asks protection for its manufactures, the West and the South will demand a support which is only reasonable for similar interests. That time may be nearer than many suppose. What New-England has done in her narrow sphere is nothing compared with what the West and South in their vast field will do. Those broad regions, filled with every resource, are to be seats of opulence, produced by manufactures as well as by agriculture and trade.

I do not know whether our people put a high value upon the influence which we have the power to exert in these old countries, but certain it is that more and more we are gaining the ear of Europe. England and France are the countries which have been most widely advertised in the world; but our great shop also has now its posters out at every angle of the earth's highway. I do not know that our agents in Europe have yet, to any considerable extent, adopted the habit so common with foreign Governments, of having an organ for the communication of intelligence, as well as of feelings and opinions; but the time, no doubt, will arrive when we shall have all that.

THE TIDE OF TOURISTS.

The movement of mere sight-seers in Italy has for the present season nearly come to an end. The newspapers now and then give notice of the presence of a foreigner of more considerable mark, writing out a label, so that the public may know who it is that honors the country with a visit. Thus, to-day we are told that M. RUSKIN, the English author, is here, writer of many books, among them one called *The Stories of Venice*. Such is fame. It is perilous to give a phrase from a foreign language, for the printers, whether American or other, are sure to get some word or letter wrong. I have just seen in a learned French review reference to the reluctance of *Americans* to be mixed up in European interests because WASHINGTON had warned them against entangling alliances. But the printer had turned this safe and sensible counsel into "estrangling alliances."

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

A newspaper here, commenting upon the more determined position assumed by the United States upon the *Alabama* question, says it hopes that it may be settled in such a way as to give a lesson to the nations, which will cause them to be more careful how they trifle with the rights of their neighbors when they think they can do it and escape punishment.

ANGELICO.

Revelations of John Neal's Somewhat Busy Life.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 1.

In his book, JOHN NEAL speaks of the rapid manner in which he threw off his books, and of his handsome manuscript. We fail to see it, having in boyhood's days much to do with his manuscript. The writer of this has stood by his desk waiting for copy, while he dashed off a two-column article. He would do it in a few moments, but nobody, not even NEAL himself, could read the manuscript after it was written. Each sheet looked like an enormous ink-puddle, and such proof, and such oaths about "blacksmiths," and "stupid blunders" when the proof was read! JOHN may boast of his plain writing, but we know that after writing an article he could not read it himself, and many a time has he been puzzled over a page, destroyed it and written another in its place, while the printer was waiting.

Such a temper as he had, too. In our office we used to consider JOHN NEAL the best fine-hand curser that ever existed. He would lose his temper at a trifle, and would be like a volcano until he found the object of his wrath and cursed him, and then he was happy, and calm, and pleased again. In his old age we hope the really kind-hearted old man has forgotten those bad habits. One day he wrote a story for the paper, and it appeared in the daily with a bad error in it. Meeting Mr. NEAL, he requested us to have the matter corrected in the Weekly. We promised, and set out for the office to give the order. The foreman promised to attend to it, but did not. For ten days our youthful face dodged Mr. NEAL whenever we could, but one day on the street he had us by the shoulder. For five minutes he talked as only JOHN NEAL could talk. Had words been blows, we should have gone much further than into the middle of next week. We tried to explain, but not a word would he listen to. Saying his say he walked away rapidly. For ten days he carried his wrath bottled up, and probably would have carried it for a year just the same. The next time we met the old gentleman he was as pleasant as you please, with his great heart full of sunshine.

He was a practical temperance man, was, and no doubt is, JOHN NEAL. He abhorred the idea of making laws to keep the people from drinking, and thought every man should have power over himself sufficient to control his appetite. "I used to drink," he said, "but one day I took a glass of brandy and found I liked the taste of it. I said to myself, 'JOHN NEAL, when you have grown to like the taste of liquor, it is time to stop,' and stop I did." Not another drop of liquor passed his lips, and we do not believe anything could have induced him to drink after that—even to the sipping of a glass of wine.

A San Francisco man has sued another for $40,000 damages for enticing away his wife, and detaining her in opposition to his utmost peaceful efforts, whereby he has been deprived of her society and assistance.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FOAM OF THE SEA!

In Lemprière's classical pages,
Of Cupid's mamma we have read—
Fair Venus, whom poets for ages
Have called Aphrodite instead.
No matter what scandal has wrung from
Her name; even cynics agree,
There's truth in the story she sprang from
The foam of the sea!

Such fanciful fables no longer
Are whispered to sweeten or sell,
Though fiction is certainly stronger
Since Venus stepped out of her shell;
If poets exist they must sing to
The sweethearts, and many there be
Who sigh for the syrens who cling to
The foam of the sea!

When Summer is rapt in her roses,
And love is let loose in the land,
The prettiest flow'ret that grows is
The sweet one that springs from the sand;
Though many be richer and taller,
None bloom of such rareness! ah me!
Why wonder I sing of, and call her
The foam of the sea!

My yellow-haired maiden! the June of
Young lovers who long to repeat
Their lesson of love to the tune of
These wavelets that wash to your feet!
Alone! with your fancies remember
The leaf turns to gold on the tree;
June changes too soon to December,
Sweet foam of the sea!

Alone! on those obstinate boulders
When dooms are ready to haste
And battle the breeze for your shoulders,
To fight the old rocks for your waist!
Alone! not a line you are missing,
Oh, would that the type I could be,
Or wave-salt triumphantly kissing
My foam of the sea!

No name that I know could express you,
Removed from the bustle and flow
Of a world which could only address you
In terms but too prosy, I know.
If to them you are Mabel or Carry,
Just promise this only to me;
As long as beside me you tarry
Be foam of the sea!

—*Clement Scott.*

LADY NELLY THE FLIRT.

From London Society.

"Hallo, Dawson!"

"Ah, Lynwood! How are you, old fellow?"

"Tol-lol—that is to say, as well as can be expected considering the weather. Beastly hot, ain't it?"

"Awful!" was the sympathizing response of Kenelm Dawson, as he withdrew further under the grateful shade of the Oxford and Cambridge Club-house.

"Looking seedy and down in the mouth, old man. What's wrong?" asked the Honorable Tom Lynwood, noticing a certain dejected appearance about his friend.

"Nothing."

"Been in town long? Haven't seen you about."

"No—only just come up."

"And where are you off to now?" continued Lynwood.

"Nowhere. Don't know—I mean, I don't care."

"Well, come along with me, then;" and the Honorable Tom linked his arm in Dawson's and strolled away with him westward.

"Howling swells"—to use the vulgar slang of the day—were the two young men who had just encountered after a tolerably long separation, during the existence of which neither had particularly mourned at the absence of the other, though, now they had met, both were perfectly willing to resume the intimate terms on which they had formerly stood. Kenelm Dawson was a dark, energetic-looking man. Middle-sized, compact, well built, and doing infinite credit to the artists who were intrusted with the decoration of his outward man, he was just the sort of a young fellow to take the eye of women, while his mental capabilities and finished manner secured the first advantage gained by his personal appearance. He had very handsome and decided features, sparkling black eyes, splendid teeth—concealed except when he smiled, by a well-trimmed mustache—the rest of the face clean-shaven, and the whole surmounted by a head of hair that was the pride and glory of the gentleman who was honored with the welcome task of keeping it in order. And Kenelm Dawson was accomplished too—had an eye for form and color—was a tolerable painter, but a first-rate hand at catching a likeness, with a considerable taste for caricature—which latter quality he kept within very strict bounds, and so hindered it from becoming offensive. Then he was gifted with a knack of picking up languages, and had indeed in more than half a dozen trips to Paris, Biarritz, Naples, Hombourg, and such-like haunts of iniquity, acted with great renown as interpreter for his more insular friend Tom Lynwood. But his grand point was his music: an accurate ear—a skilled touch on the piano, delicate and soft and lingering, as the falling of a snow-flake on a crocus; or clear, sharp, and metallic, like the crack of a rifle, as occasion might demand—a delicious tenor voice, trained and cultivated with great care—and that wonderful talent of "expression," which has not been inaptly described as the power of "singing the soul out of an angel." Kenelm Dawson had five hundred a year, with a couple of thousand pounds' worth of debts, no profession, was sound and free from vice, had an excellent digestion, and was in all respects an eligible *parti* for a lady with lots of money, some little brains, and a mind a trifle above butterfly bonnets and the correct method of trailing a long skirt in a ball-room without having it torn out of the gathers.

The Honorable Tom Lynwood was of a very different stamp. A fine "plan and elevation" of a man, as you looked at him from behind, but with a soft, meaningless face, on a front view, that took away all dignity from the *tout ensemble* of his appearance. In fact, he was what women call, with a sneer, a "pretty man." A soft, delicate skin, tinted with a complexion that the votaries of Mme. Rachel might envy—features regular as those of a two-guinea doll—blue eyes of a weak and irresolute character—a long silky blonde mustache—golden whiskers falling away in points toward the backs of his shoulders—and small pink coral ears, apparently more for ornament than use. He was rather destitute of brains, was the Honorable Tom Lynwood; and, indeed, to do him justice, was quite conscious of his defect in this regard, and would not hesitate, in his more confidential moments, to express to you his regrets at not being "a dashed clever fellow, like Dawson there." To be sure he was well off for this world's gear, having many more thousands than Dawson had hundreds, and endeavored, with praiseworthy effort, and the aid of all the minor vices, to rid himself of this burden of gold and get through his yearly income in a satisfactory manner. He was favorably noted in the stud-books of many Belgravian mothers as a promising colt, but there was a certain timidity—not to say skittishness—about this young prancer that had hitherto made him shy wildly at the bit and bridle matrimonial, and, to continue the language of the stable, he had never yet been backed.

"Can't make out what the deuce is the matter with you, Dawson," remarked Tom Lynwood, as they lounged into the Falernian Club; "you are as dull—as dull as if you had been in town all the season—since February, egad."

"There is nothing the matter with me," answered Kenelm Dawson rather testily—he hated being bored about his personal manner—"nothing whatever; only I have been traveling about the country hunting some one up, and am tired and disgusted."

"Have a sherry and seltzer? Nothing sets a fellow up like that if one is hipped."

"Oh, anything to please you," said Dawson, dropping wearisdly into a soft-cushioned lounging-chair.

"Ah, I see what it is," said Lynwood, thoughtfully picking his teeth; "you have been dodging after some girl—it bores one awfully, that sort of thing. Why, even I—though you would hardly believe it—have been rather in that way myself of late." And the huge creature actually blushed, as is the habit of your young Englishman when making a confession of such weak-mindedness to his most intimate friend.

"What—spoons?" asked Dawson, vastly amused at the idea of Lynwood's being in love.

"Regular spoons this time. 'Jove, I didn't think I was quite such a fool," answered Lynwood, trying hard to laugh off his discomposure.

"A fellow never knows what a fool he can be until he tries," sententiously remarked Dawson, as he refreshed himself with the amber fluid a thoughtful waiter had supplied.

"Oh, there is nothing stupid in my case—a devilish handsome girl, and all that sort of thing—a clever one, too—deuced accomplished—sings, and all the rest of it. And, 'pon my soul, I think she suits me down to the ground." Lynwood spoke as rapidly as his constitutional laziness would allow, in hopes of making himself appear comfortable and familiar with his subject.

"Tin?"

"Not a rap, I believe. But that doesn't matter much in my case. Uncommon good family, though."

"Have you proposed?" asked Dawson, emitting the smoke of his cigar in delicate spiral wreaths from his nostrils.

"No, confound it—there is a dragon of an aunt in the way. Old lady evidently trying to hook me for her own daughter—that game won't pay, though."

"What's the girl's name?"

"Milroy—Bella Milroy—deuced nice little thing, too, but—"

"Are they in town?" interrupted Dawson, beginning to feel interested as he saw the usually listless Lynwood so eager about the affair.

"No, down at Cowes. I picked up with them at the end of April, when I brought out the yacht."

"Hum! And when did you leave your lady-love?"

"Lady-love be hanged! Don't, Dawson. Confound it! a man does not like chaff about this sort of thing."

"I didn't wish her to be hanged, my hot-blooded youth. But when did you leave her?"

"A couple of days ago."

"This is the middle of June. May—thirty-one days—and ten makes forty-one—and five—forty-six. Forty-six days' spooning. You must be tolerably gone, Master Tom?"

The Honorable Tom Lynwood looked as bashful as a maiden of "sweet seventeen" used to do before the precocity of a fast generation made a woman *passé* at two-and-twenty.

"Well, why don't you go down to your yacht again, and finish the matter off-hand?" continued Dawson.

"Why, to tell you the truth, I came up to—for—in fact—— By Jove! what a fool I am! Why, you are the very fellow." And Lynwood slapped his hand on his knee, and looked his friend straight in the face.

"If you will speak a little coherently, perhaps I may understand you. What do you mean?"

"Why, don't you see? I ran up to look for a decent sort of chap to spend a few weeks or so with me in the yacht, and then, you know, he could—he might—perhaps you'd take—"

"Take the other girl off your hands! What an old schemer you are, Tom!" and Dawson went off in a fit of laughter. Tom Lynwood laughed too, but in a short, uneasy way, and took advantage of the first pause to continue:

"But I say, Dawson, old man, you may as well; it will do you a lot of good, as you are seedy; a snug cabin to yourself; my cook on board is first chop; we have a splendid tap of wines; and, by Jove, the—the other girl is a stunner if you feel inclined to flirt a bit."

"'Gad, I think I'll go. Town is beastly full, and I don't feel inclined to go out much. I might do worse."

"Of course you might," answered Lynwood, in high delight at his almost unexpected success; "it will be awfully jolly, and we shall have no end of fun. Let us be off by this evening's mail."

"Not a bit of it—to-morrow, or perhaps next day. I have a lot of things to do. But mind, Tom, no humbug, I'm not going to get myself mixed up with some poor girl, just to please you," added Dawson, who had no mean appreciation of his own talents as a lady-killer.

"Oh, of course not; only a little harmless flirting. Well, to-morrow, then?"

"To-morrow or next day. Now I must be off to Kensington to see my old governor. Ta, ta." And Kenelm Dawson strutted up St. James Street as though half London belonged to him.

"When shall you have finished those tiresome letters, Aunt Clare?" asked Lady Nelly Chatterton, looking up impatiently from a novel she was pretending to read.

"Not for some time, dear. Why?" said Mrs. Milroy, ceasing, at the interruption, to write.

"Because it is time for us to go and bathe, is it not, Bella?" she asked of her demure cousin, who sat by the open window looking out on the Parade, and the crowd of yachts swinging to their anchors in Cowes Roads.

"Yes. We ought to go soon, or we shall have to wait an age for a machine," answered Bella Milroy, putting down the glasses through which she had been examining the gay scene.

"Well, Nelly, perhaps for this once you had better go without me. Take Larkin with you, and don't stay too long in the water; it hardens the complexion so."

"Oh, thank you, Aunt Clare," and pretty Lady Nelly bounded up from her chair like a child released from school. "We shall be as good as gold. Come along, Bella, we'll have such a jolly swim."

"Nelly," remonstrated Mrs. Milroy, in a reproachful tone.

"Well, Aunt Clare, what have I done now?"

"Jolly! Is that a word for a young lady to use?"

"Well! I won't say it again, Aunt Clare; there," and she kissed Mrs. Milroy in token of repentance, put her arm round her cousin's waist, and half-dragged, half-danced her out of the pleasant drawing-room.

Lady Nelly was a flirt. So her female friends said, when they felt more than usually angered at her success among men, and so she confessed herself when taxed with the heinous crime, laughingly (she was always laughing) declaring that nature had made her one, and therefore she could not help it. But her flirting was of a tolerably harmless character, inasmuch as it rose from high spirits, an aptitude for being pleased and pleasing, and was not a coldblooded system of hunting down men with a view of turning them to profit as possible husbands, or of decorating her belt with the scalps of many victims, from wanton vanity. So the pleasant sin sat on her lightly and gracefully, and but doubled its own effect from its evident want of method and scheme. Besides, Lady Nelly had a secret in her heart of hearts, a secret that she breathed to no one, but that gave her an instinctive power of warning men off the premises when they sought a too close intimacy. Her cousin, Bella, could never make her out, and that sly little damsel—with her delicate, dark features, and large, soft, long-lashed, black eyes—frequently wondered to herself why Nelly would never allow any of the very good offers, which she might have had if she chose, to be made. Not that Bella Milroy ever felt the pangs of love herself, or understood the nature of the tender passion in any one degree, but she had very wide-awake ideas as regarded marriage, and was by no means a girl to let any chance of that consummation slip through her fingers for want of a little judicious encouragement. Miss Milroy was like the famous J. B. in *Dombey and Son*, "Sly, sir, devilish sly!" and was just such a girl as might be safely backed to make a capital match, and turn out a respectable and respected wife.

An hour and three-quarters occupied in the pleasures (unknown to the coarse mind of man) of undressing and dressing—five minutes shivering on the steps of the bathing-box, trembling, and uttering small feminine shrieks of feigned timidity—ten minutes splashing and laughing and rolling in the dancing blue waves—made up the two hours allotted to the bath; and the two girls came tripping down the rickety plank that led to the shore, and made their way, by the path that leads under the club-house, toward the Parade, where Mrs. Milroy had her apartments. Of course their back-hair was down (in this false age of chignons and pearl-powder every girl possessed of natural tresses, and a tolerable complexion, eagerly snatches at any lawful opportunity of displaying the reality of her charms), and floated wildly in the fresh breeze, as they walked briskly along.

"Goodness, Bella! look there," Lady Nelly said, with a sudden start, as they rounded the club, and caught sight of the saluting guns at the landing-place.

"Look where? what is the matter, you silly thing?"

"Sitting on the cannons—isn't it Mr.—Mr. ——"

"Mr. Lynwood. Of course it is. He was here this morning. I saw him on board his yacht from the window just before we left home." And Miss Milroy took a thirsty look at her cousin's face. She did not half like Lady Nelly's evident emotion at seeing the Honorable Mr. Lynwood.

"You saw him this morning? Why did you not tell us?"

"If I had known you were so concerned about him, Nelly, I would."

"I am not at all 'concerned about him,' as you call it," was the indignant retort. "Do let us go back, Bella, dear?" she added with a slight blush of confusion. But it was too late, for just at that moment the Honorable Tom happened to yawn violently. In the exertion his boating-hat fell off, and turning round to pick it up, he observed the two girls.

"Hallo! I say, Dawson, here they come, by Jove. Let us go and meet them."

"Oh, bother, better finish our weeds. We can call in the afternoon." Dawson disgusted his friend by his apathy; in fact, he did not even turn his head to view the beauties, but remained sprawling over a gun.

"Nonsense! Come along." Lynwood threw his cigar hissing into the sea, and half pulled his friend round.

"Lord bless me! why it is ——," uttered Dawson, in a tone of intense surprise.

"Do you know her? Where did you meet?" interrupted Lynwood, jealously.

"Let me see; where was it? Bangor?"

"Bangor, yes. That's where old mother Milroy usually hangs out. Throw that beastly cigar away and be civil," and the two went up to meet the girls. There was a deep blush on Lady Nelly's fair cheek, and a bright sparkle in her blue eyes as she met the gentlemen, and gave Lynwood her hand.

Dawson took off his hat and divided a bow between the two ladies.

"I think I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Milroy and Lady Nelly Chatterton before," he said to the former, with a glance at the latter. Miss Milroy bowed and smiled graciously. She remembered the face, but could not quite call to mind where she had met Mr. ——

"Mr. Dawson, Bella," said Lady Nelly, supplying the name, "at a picnic to Lowarch Castle, don't you remember?"

Mr. Dawson expressed his gratitude for Lady Nelly's recollection of him, and then proceeded to recall the circumstances to Bella Milroy's mind. The picnic was about three years ago, a very large one, he said, one of those monstrous affairs where half the people don't know the other half, and all are broken up into cliques and parties of their own. Yes, and he had had the pleasure of dancing with Miss Milroy one dance. He did not forget it.

Miss Milroy began to think she did remember him now; but it must have been a "slow" dance. She never forgot any one she waltzed with; she supposed he must have waltzed with her cousin, from the fact of Lady Nelly remembering him at once? Yes, he had done so—twice, he believed; but did girls always remember the man they waltzed with? Miss Milroy thought so, she did, *always*. Then Kenelm Dawson began to inquire into the waltzing capabilities of Cowes, and hoped there would be some balls. He had imagined it would be awfully slow, and only Tom Lynwood had regularly bullied him into it, (the fib didn't choke him!) he should never have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Milroy here.

"But what brought you down?" he continued, as they walked along after Lady Nelly and Lynwood. "I thought Mrs. Milroy lived at Bangor?"

"So we do. Indeed, it was more for my cousin's sake than anything else we came here."

"But why for Lady Nelly's sake? Her family are not residents at Bangor, are they?"

"No; poor old Lord De Proser is such a dreadful invalid that he has to live altogether at Cheltenham. But Nelly was consigned to us for the summer, and I suppose mamma thought Bangor would be dull for her. In fact, Mr. Dawson, I don't exactly know why we came, but I am very glad we did."

"Fond of yachting, Miss Milroy?"

"Oh! I adore it of all things," answered the enthusiastic young deceiver. She was, in fact, a very indifferent sailor, and usually prudently retired below on the slightest provocation from wind or wave.

"Then I hope we shall have the pleasure of many a cruise together in the *Lalage*. I am regularly entered as one of her crew, you know."

"How charming!" gushed Miss Milroy. She was wondering what on earth this man was, and if he had an income corresponding to his appearance and connection with the Honorable Mr. Lynwood. The latter gentleman was making, he flattered himself, great running with charming Lady Nelly; and indeed, to judge from the scraps of conversation and laughter that were borne back on the inspiriting breeze, the two were thoroughly well pleased with one another. Tom Lynwood thought he had never before known her so pleasant or looking so pretty. She laughed silvery laughs of ringing fun (displaying snowy treasures of teeth) as she caught up his far from novel remarks and turned them into sources of merriment. She finished with eagerness as she looked back over her shoulder, and declared she was so glad dear Bella seemed to enjoy Mr. —Mr. Dashwood—was that his name? Oh, no, Dawson—she forgot for the moment—Mr. Dawson's company. She tripped along with the light, dancing step of an opera fairy, and declared, with a roguish glance of the blue eyes, when they arrived opposite their house, that it was too soon to go into lunch yet, and that Aunt Milroy would not have finished her letters. She praised the *Lalage* as the swan-like yacht gracefully rose and fell, and seemed to courtesy to the bright waves that sought to disturb her at her moorings. And when they came to the very end of the Parade and had to turn, Lady Nelly turned round like a teetotum, so that her flowing brown locks formed a halo round her face, and their rich auburn tint flashed in Tom Lynwood's eyes as they floated between the sun and him. Altogether he never spent such a delightful half hour in his life, and was in a perfect thrill of happiness by the time Bella Milroy found it necessary to declare the time for luncheon had arrived.

"I am afraid almost to ask you in, Mr. Lynwood," she said; "I don't know whether we have anything to offer you."

"Except bread and butter and jam," put in Lady Nelly; "you can eat bread and jam, Mr. Lynwood?"

"Haw, yes; 'sure I can. Anything would be delightful in—with ——"

"Go on, Mr. Lynwood." Lady Nelly laughed a little maliciously; but Mr. Lynwood blushed and was silent as he contemplated the failure of his compliment.

"We shall be delighted to take our chance, Miss Milroy, if you meant to include me."

"Oh, of course, Mr. Dawson." And the whole party went upstairs.

Mrs. Milroy received the gentlemen very graciously, and, while the girls were upstairs arranging their hair, managed with well-bred ease to find out all necessary particulars regarding Kenelm Dawson's family and so forth. Tom Lynwood lounged on a chair by one of the open windows, musing on the beauties of Lady Nelly's person and mind—which latter seemed the more wonderful as he could not understand them—but yet unable to prevent his vagrant eyes from following every pretty face, or natty figure, that passed on the Parade below.

With the usual art of a fond mamma, Mrs. Milroy managed to place her daughter beside Tom Lynwood at lunch, leaving Lady Nelly to the care of Kenelm Dawson. The bread-and-butter and jam that had been threatened turned out to be an elegant though light lunch, and under its influence the whole party got on in first-rate style. Bella Milroy came out very strong—unusually strong for her—even succeeding after a while in partially consoling for a time her large neighbor for his affliction in being on the opposite side of the table to Lady Nelly. She flattered and pleased him by talking about and praising the beautiful *Lalage* declaring her great desire for a constant succession of cruises in that wondrous craft. She even delicately congratulated him on his success with her cousin, but in such a graceful and half-concealed way that he experienced the pleasure without knowing the cause. Kenelm Dawson and Lady Nelly were in high spirits. They seemed to grow intimate all at once, and to know many mutual acquaintances whose appearances and characters they pulled to pieces with great energy and amusement. If Lady Nelly was charming on the Parade with Tom Lynwood, she was twice as charming in the parlor with Dawson, while he was beyond doubt greatly pleased with her brilliant style, her frank, almost childish, fund of merriment, and her sparkling high spirits. Bella Milroy put this down as the result of the waltzing reminiscences of Lowarch Castle; but Tom Lynwood, with a dreary foreboding of evil, almost cursed himself toward the close of the repast with his folly in introducing such a "dashed clever fellow" to the society of his mistress.

With the eagle eye of a general sweeping the field of battle, Mrs. Milroy saw that it would not do to allow Lynwood to fall into a state of despair all at once, lest perchance he should take himself off in disgust from Cowes; so she cleverly sounded bugles of retreat and let the men understand that it was time to make their bow.

"Dash it all, Dawson! I did not ask you to come down for that," remonstrated Lynwood, as the two gained the deck of the *Lalage*. (From Mrs. Milroy's house to the landing slip was only a few yards, and Tom had had to bottle up his wrath while being rowed to the yacht.)

"For what?" Dawson's face could be perfectly expressionless when its master chose.

"For what? For humbugging about Lady Nelly the way you were all lunch-time!" Dawson opened his eyes wide.

"My dear fellow, did you not tell me I was to flirt with her so that you might spoon with Bella Milroy?"

"Bella Milroy be hanged! I never mentioned her name."

"I'll swear you did, at the Falernian that day. You said she was a 'devilish handsome girl,' 'deuced nice little thing.' Why, you never mentioned Lady Nelly at all, and I had no idea who the 'other girl' was."

"Of course I meant Lady Nelly; any one but a muff would have known that."

"Thank you for nothing. However, there is no harm done, only pray be more explicit next time. Let us slip our moorings and run down to Ryde and see what's going on there."

A month had glided by, and the Honorable Tom Lynwood found himself in a most unhappy frame of mind. He was as much in love with Lady Nelly as he could be with any one, but the whole affair seemed beset with difficulties. Kenelm Dawson had found out that the merry little lady had been already bartered away by her fond parents to a rickety marquis, at present trying to regain his shattered health at the German baths, and that Mrs. Milroy had been a party to the bargain. When Lynwood heard this he was half frantic with rage, and howled *Lalage* until his skipper and crew had almost just foundations for their supposition that their master was either drunk or mad.

"But what shall I do, Dawson? What can I do to save her from such an infamous marriage?"

"Don't know, I'm sure; better go away, I should say."

"Go to the ——; why should I go away? I'm sure she would sooner have me than that knock-kneed little *roué*."

Dawson suggested that he should propose if he thought so, but he greatly feared that Mrs. Milroy would spirit Lady Nelly home to her parents if she heard of it. Indeed, that lady would have gone home long ago—she was beginning to smell a rat—had not Lynwood, by Dawson's advice, paid considerable attention to Miss Bella so as to induce her mother to hope that he had serious thoughts of proposing to that young lady. Bella had accepted Tom's awkward and constrained attentions *con amore*, and, indeed, had so agreeably reciprocated them, that the worthy gentleman would certainly have fallen head over heels in love with her were it not for the first passion that engrossed his heart. What made it worse for poor Lynwood was, that in all this trouble and turmoil of mind he was going through, Lady Nelly—though joining in all the picnics and yachting excursions with great glee—never seemed in the least put out, or to understand that he was suffering, but, on the contrary, was as merry as a bird, and fluttered and chirruped about with unflagging spirits. Bella Milroy, the sly and the demure, watched all, noted all, bided the event with a praiseworthy patience that did her infinite credit, and accepted the attentions freely lavished on her by both gentlemen with calmness and grand equanimity of soul.

At last Tom Lynwood could stand the suspense no longer; he was getting pale and thin under the unwonted mental excitement, and resolved to bring matters to a crisis. A picnic had been arranged across the water to the New Forest, and at that, Tom made up his mind, he would meet his fate. The girls dressed alike in the most *recherché* of yachting costumes. Bella looked pretty and *piquante*, but Lady Nelly was divine. Her dress was intensely nautical, and none but an unusually good-looking girl could wear it with effect. A blue-striped shirt with large rolling collar and black silk necktie in a sailor's knot. A blue cloth jacket with gilt naval buttons; a close-fitting short skirt of blue serge trimmed with cord, and canvas *bottines* of the neatest possible make. A broad leather belt and gold clasp confined the waist, and in it was stuck a man-o'-war's-man's knife of the regulation pattern, slung round the fair neck by a plaited cord lanyard, such as the blue-jackets always wear. A saucy little glazed hat was perched daintily on the auburn-tinted locks, and completed the fascinating costume.

Tom Lynwood could hardly contain himself during the passage across the Solent, the more especially as he was 'on duty' with Bella Milroy, and was obliged to allow Dawson the pleasure of Lady Nelly's intimate companionship during the whole voyage. At last the *Lalage* completed her voyage. Her anchor was let go, and the party got into the boat to seek out a pleasant forest nook for the picnic.

Dawson had agreed to mislead Mrs. Milroy and Bella—the latter was perfectly well aware of what was going on—and Tom Lynwood easily found an opportunity of saying with much blundering, stammering, and blushing, the oft-rehearsed speech declaring his love.

"Marry you, Mr. Lynwood?" Lady Nelly actually had the cruelty to burst out laughing in his face. "Why, I thought you knew I was engaged."

The Honorable Thomas Lynwood was fairly nonplussed. He could have understood anything but this. He had expected blushes, confusion, perhaps indignation and passionate tears. Fellows had told him one of these latter was the usual temper in which ladies received such declarations; but to be laughed at! he had never heard of such a thing. But Lady Nelly was too kindhearted (?) to torture him by her fun, so she told him; and presently became grave, and said he must be aware that her friends had made other arrangements for her.

"But, Lady Nelly, you—you don't care for the other man, do you?"

She could hardly help laughing again, but she controlled herself, hung down her head, and commenced plucking at the tassel of her parasol as she told him, in delicate language, that she did not care for either of them. Honest Tom Lynwood thought he saw signs of relenting, and urged her with the backneyed plea that she might in time come to love him. Then she said gravely and earnestly she was quite sure she never could, and warned him not to deceive himself. But he urged her more and more, until at last—rather to his astonishment—she consented to marry him provided it could be done secretly. In a rapture he tried to kiss her; but this she positively would not allow, and insisted on joining her aunt. And so ended the strange courtship.

"I congratulate you, my dear fellow; you are deuced lucky, and ought to be the happiest man in England," said Dawson that night, as they sat on the deck of the "*Lalage*," in the calm starlight, and watched the twinkling lamps in the houses of Cowes. "Deuced queer girl, though, to take it the way she did; and 'pon my honor I don't see why it should be secret."

"Her family would kick up the devil and all of a shindy if they had to throw little FitzAlban over, while now, if they know nothing of it, he cannot blame the old people."

So the two went into a committee of ways and means, and it was settled that the banns might be put up. Lady Nelly would not consent to be married except in this old-fashioned style—at Southampton, and no one be a bit the wiser. Lynwood could do the necessary residence without exciting suspicion, by taking the *Lalage* over on pretence of having her copper cleaned; and, finally, Dawson thought that Bella Milroy might be safely taken into confidence on the matter.

"But why? why, Dawson? she is safe to tell her mother, and then there will be the deuce to pay and no pitch hot."

"Not she; I don't mind telling you, Tom, that she and I understand one another. I'll make it all safe; don't be afraid."

And after a refreshing brandy and soda, the two went below to their berths.

A lovely August morning, and the bright blue waters of the Solent glittering again as they foamed and danced and broke into tiny wavelets under the influence of a brisk breeze that came up sharp and fresh from the Needles. The "*Lalage*" lay at her moorings opposite the Royal Squadron Club-house. She had come over the night previous from Southampton, bearing three notes from her owner, who had stayed behind. One was for Mrs. Milroy, requesting her to make use of the yacht whenever she pleased, under the care of his friend, Mr. Dawson, and stating that the writer was unfortunately detained in Southampton by urgent business for a day or two. One was for Dawson, himself, who was staying at the Gloucester Hotel on the Parade, and contained the third, which was of course for the bride elect—Lady Nelly—and was to be delivered as soon as possible. Dawson's ran as follows:

MY DEAR KENELM: Be sure you are in time to-morrow. The girls can easily send a line by a waterman, that will keep the old woman quiet—"out for a walk, and tempted by the fine day to go with Mr. Dawson for a cruise"—anything of that sort will do. If the wind fails or goes wrong, come by steamer. I have the parsons and all that ready this side. Now, mind, don't make a bungle of it. After the job, Nelly and I can start per train for Devonshire. Don't you think it would be as well if you and Miss Milroy were to get spliced at the same time? There will be deuce's own row when Mrs. M. hears of it, and Cowes will be too hot for you. They tell me you could get turned off by special license—only a guinea, and I don't mind standing it for all your kindness—or by the registrar, which costs a shilling. Whatever you do, don't muddle things.

Yours, sincerely, T. LYNWOOD.
To KENELM DAWSON, Esq., Gloucester Hotel.

"Are you not well, Bella, dear?" asked Mrs. Milroy that morning, as she noticed her daughter's pale face at the breakfast-table. (Lady Nelly was flushed.)

"I have a headache, mamma; I didn't sleep well."

"You should keep quiet to-day, dear, and not go out."

Lady Nelly looked dismayed for a moment and her color went; but she found fresh courage, and said, "Oh, Aunt Clare! I am sure the very best thing for her would be a good brisk walk after breakfast."

"Yes, mamma; Nelly and I will go for a stroll. The fresh air will do me good."

"Well, dear, be careful; I can't go with you, I have some accounts to do."

A great load was taken off the minds of both girls at this declaration, and soon afterward they went up to get ready for their walk.

Kenelm Dawson was waiting for them impatiently. He led them round the front of the club and placed them in the *Lalage's* boat. Soon they reached the yacht, got hurriedly on deck, and went below for fear Mrs. Milroy should be looking through her glasses from the window and see them.

"Slip the moorings and stand over toward Southampton, Withers," said Dawson to the skipper.

"Ay, ay, sir!" and the *Lalage* had soon spread her snow-white wings, and was careering along as she lay over to the fresh sou'westerly breeze.

About noon Mrs. Milroy began to get a little anxious about the girls, and sent Larkin, the maid, to look along the Prince's Green and bring them home. In about an hour the maid returned; she had not seen them. Then Mrs. Milroy sent over to the Gloucester to know if Mr. Dawson was in his rooms. No; he had left immediately after breakfast, and the head waiter rather thought he had gone out yachting with some ladies. Foolish girls! said Mrs. Milroy, no doubt he had persuaded them to go with him. However, it could not be helped now, and she would read them a good lecture on their return. So the worthy lady sat down to her lunch at half-past two—the usual hour—and consolated herself afterward, as was her habit, with a pious book and a doze. She woke up with a start, as a thundering knock came to the door. Lynwood ran up stairs, his eyes flaming with excitement, and his whole air disordered.

"Where—where is Lady Nelly, Mrs. Milroy?"

"Nelly—Bella—why they went out after breakfast, and I have not seen them since." She was frightened by his wild manner.

"With whom?"

"By themselves. But, for God's sake, Mr. Lynwood, what has happened?" and the poor worldly woman began to sob from terror.

"I know no more than the dead. I expected them with Dawson at Southampton by ten or eleven."

"Dawson—you expected them? What does it all mean?"

Another knock at the door; but this time timid and feeble. The mother and Lynwood rushed down stairs. They met Bella entering, pale as death, and tottering as though she would fall.

"Bella, my darling, darling girl! what has happened?"

But Bella, when she saw Lynwood's convulsed face, staggered and dropped in her mother's arms in a faint. They dragged her into the parlor, and set to work reviving her. After a long while she came to, but a good hour had elapsed before she was sufficiently recovered to tell a coherent tale. In fact she was unwilling to tell it, as it was one that had, in part, to be composed as she went along. Her story, brought out in gaps and piecemeal, and driving Lynwood nearly crazy by the delays in its utterance, was to this effect. "Mr. Dawson had persuaded them—she did not think Nelly was so deceitful—to go with him for a cruise. They had started, going toward Southampton. When half way across, the yacht had been put about, and they bore up for Ryde. Nelly had changed her manner altogether, and behaved very strangely with Mr. Dawson. At Ryde Pier they agreed to land and have lunch at a hotel, after amusing themselves on the pier. To her astonishment, a carriage and four was waiting at the end of the pier—they said they were going to get married (a great groan from Lynwood interrupted her.) They asked her to go with them. She refused. They drove off up the town, and she came back by the next boat. And at this stage—to avoid possible unpleasantness—Miss Bella resolved to and did go off in a second faint.

The fierceness of Tom Lynwood's rage may not be described in words. He nearly choked with passion. He stamped up and down the parlor, heedless of Mrs. Milroy's wailings over her poor Bella's state. (The sly puss was only malingering this time, but dread of Lynwood's questioning her too closely prevented her recovery.) Tom forgot himself entirely, and commenced to curse and swear at the vile duplicity of Dawson, Lady Nelly and all; and finally, driven nearly crazy by some crumbs of consolation that Mrs. Milroy offered him, in the intervals of her attendance on her daughter, to the effect that it might all be for the best, and that he was well rid of such an atrociously deceitful minx, he banged violently out of the house; and Bella Milroy instantly recovered.

He heard a steamboat whistling as he gained the Parade; mechanically looked at his watch; found it was past four; and dimly remembered that the Southampton boat started about then. He jumped into a waterman's punt, caught the steamer as she emerged from the river, and reached the mainland in due course. In a sort of walking-dream he packed up his things, paid his hotel bill, left a note for his skipper, ordering him to have the yacht dismantled, and took the evening mail for town. The next night he found himself in Paris, wandering about like an uneasy spirit, seeking rest and finding none.

In about a month's time he found he had almost recovered from the shock of his disappointment, and was able, with tolerable composure, to open a letter from Kenelm Dawson, that had been forwarded from his London address. It ran as follows:

DEAR OLD TOM: Pray forgive us—Nelly and myself—for any pain we may have caused you. It was cruel, perhaps, but we could not help it. We had been in love with one another for a long time—ever since the picnic at Lowarch Castle, which you may have heard us speak of. With my small means, of course her family would never consent to our marriage; and I was only tolerated about the Cheltenham house until some wealthier man came to the front. The Marquis of FitzAlban did so, and I received my *congé*. I hung about the premises still, until old Lord De Proser—may his gout never be less—couldn't stand it any longer, and secretly dispatched Nelly off to Bangor. Mrs. Milroy was asked to take her away somewhere for the Summer to destroy the trail, but was not told anything of me, for fear of her gossiping tongue. Fancy the astonishment and delight of Nelly and myself, when, through your unintentionally kind offices, we were brought together at Cowes. Now, old boy, I'll ask you, would you not have done what I did under the circumstances? I am sure you would; and am equally sure you will forgive us when you come to look the matter coolly in the face. Our banns were put up at Northwood, two miles and a half from Cowes, and the parish church, where we were well aware that none of the fashionable people ever went, at the same time yours were at Southampton, and so we were safe. We drove over there from Ryde; got spliced, doubled back to Ryde, and thence to Devonshire, where we well knew you would not go after your disappointment. We calculated on persuading Bella Milroy to accompany us to Northwood, but she would not. A private soldier from Parkhurst, who was passing at the time, consented to give Nelly away in consideration of a pint of beer, and his comrade acted as my "best man." So all was according to regulation. Now don't be in the blues, old man, about this little disappointment; there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it—and Bella Milroy is a charming girl. Yours, ever sincerely,

KENELM DAWSON.
Honorable TOM LYNWOOD.

Tom Lynwood did not know that Miss Milroy had been acquainted with the secret of Dawson and Lady Nelly from a very early date after the first meeting at Cowes, until he had been married some little time, when Bella graciously informed her delighted husband that she had all along marked him down for herself, and took what she considered the best means to secure her prey.

FINDING THE MAMMOTH.—In the year 1799, a chief of a native tribe was searching for ivory along the banks of the Lena, when, to his great horror and fright, he saw in a cliff of the gravel just mentioned a huge block of ice, and in it what he considered a beast of evil omen. He became ill from terror, but, on his recovery, remembering that the beast had tusks which were like those he was searching for, he again visited the spot. There stood, all encased in transparent ice, a creature like an elephant in shape, 9 feet high and 16 feet long, and with enormous tusks projecting for 8 feet or 10 feet and curving at their tips. The huge brute was hairy; it had long black bristles all over it, and they were from a foot to 16 inches long; it had also long hair covering the whole body and short fur. The chief waited and watched for five years. By the end of that time the ice had melted, and the mammoth presented itself in its flesh and hairy hide to the astonished natives. The tusks were cut off and sold, the neighboring inhabitants came with their dogs and feasted on the carcass, and the wolves picked the bones. Fortunately a naturalist heard of it, and collected the bones and specimens of the hair, 30 pounds' weight of which were gathered from the wet sand bank on which the mammoth rested, and the tusks he repurchased. He carried the whole to the nearest capital, St. Petersburg, a distance of 7,330 miles, where it became one of the wonders of the world, and where it may still be seen in the museum of which it forms a most remarkable feature.—*From "World of Wonders."*

FROM A HUSBAND.

Fonder, tenderer, ever fonder,
But increase my love can know,
Here on earth, hereafter yonder,
Love with me must ever grow;
Loving you, it must be so.

Dearer, dearer, ever dearer;
Loved in youth for that fair face,
Now my heart has seen you nearer,
That first love to this gives place,
For your soul's diviner grace.

Ah! How sweet was that young passion,
Caught from fairness, O how fair!
That fed full even from the fashion
Of the dress you deigned to wear,
When your beauty sunned the air.

O the life-quake then that shook me
When on me seemed turned that gaze,
When hair, brow, speech or laughter took me
Captive with a dumb amaze,
Dazzled with your beauty's blaze.

Time that charm has not marred blindly,
If his touch a harm has wrought,
Still some rarer beauty, kindly,
Every fondling year has brought,
Softer, dearer to my thought.

How much more than youth was seeing
Now I love, with heart grown wise;
Now the whole dear perfect being
I have stiller learned to prize,
Clear at last to the soul's eyes!

Dearer through joys, cares and sorrows;
Known, how well! through smiles and tears.
Now I feel that all the morrows,
Hopes and pleasures, labors, fears,
Bring but knowledge that endears.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE STORY OF ADONIS.—The story of Adonis is that of a youth who is torn from his parents by a too early death, an accident regarded by the ancients as exceptional. To them it bore a miraculous sort of character, and was thus elevated into a spiritual, even a divine event. The death of parents is natural—a debt to be duly and unreluctantly paid. "But when a youth," says the critical interpreter of the myth, "is snatched away by death, the occurrence is regarded as contrary to the proper order of things. While affliction at the death of parents is no just affliction, in the case of youth death is a paradox. And this is the deeper element in the conception—that in the divinity supposed, negatively, antithesis, is manifested; and that the worship rendered to him involves both elements—the pain felt for the divinity snatched away, and the joy occasioned by his being found again."

In this beautiful myth, after all, poetry has, perhaps, but sublimated the phenomenal, and transformed the simply natural into the divine. The culture, however spiritual in its results, differed nothing from the method by which the political idea related itself to social conditions. Adonis was probably the sun. The festival in his honor resembled the worship of Osiris: a funeral festival, at which the women broke out into extravagant lamentations over the departed deity. These lamentations were embodied in a song which HERODOTUS called "Maneros," after the only son of the first king of the Egyptians, who died prematurely. It is the only song the Egyptians have, and the same as the Linus song of the Greeks. In this the divinity of pain is recognized. Three leading ideas are recognizable in the poetic embodiment and the devout ceremonial. Osiris, the sun, the Nile, are all employed as symbols, and referred to the same primitive unity. And thus the imagination, in initiating a religion of sorrow, uttered its complaints in lyric verse, in which the moral nature of man and the physical structure of the universe combined with each other in forming a mythology, the two-fold elements of which refer us to the opposite principles in which it originated, and render it equally capable of an ideal and a sensuous interpretation.—*All the Year Round.*

ANIMAL SAGACITY AT THE NORTH POLE.—According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its habitation beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of Summer has destroyed its igloo, or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its young beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who with its keen scent soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and in order to gain an entrance the bear, retiring a short distance, makes a spring and comes down with all his weight on the roof of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so, it knows full well that where a babe is there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore the bear scrapes away the snow from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flipper, allows it to flounder about, and when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal toward it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both. The mode in which the bear captures the seal on the ice is very similar to that followed by the Esquimaux. When at a distance from the seal, the bear throws itself down and stealthily crawls or hitches along toward the seal, and if the seal looks up it lies perfectly still and makes, at the same time, a noise which lulls the seal; the bear repeats the operation until it approaches its victim so near that escape is impossible, when it falls a prey to Bruin's appetite. Another mode of obtaining food by the bear is to watch from a cliff the movements of the walrus, who are fond of sunning themselves on the rocks, and when one of these has taken up a convenient position for the bear's purpose, the latter lifts a large piece of rock, and, with astonishing accuracy, throws it down on the animal's head. If the walrus is only stunned, the bear rushes down, and with the rock hammers its victim on the head until it is dead. When attempting to capture a seal in water, the bear sinks its body beneath the surface of the sea, leaving only the head above water, which resembles a piece of floating ice; when the sea raises its head above the surface, Bruin quietly sinks, and swimming under the seal, seizes it.—*Illustrated Travels.*

REPORTING IN PARLIAMENT.—How was it that the newspaper reporters got seated in that gallery? It was by force of ridicule. The members were shamed and laughed into allowing them permission to report. First of all, in their persecution of the reporter, both Houses of Parliament made themselves ridiculous. The Peers were so hot to keep reporters out of their chamber, that they rudely expelled, also, members of the House of Commons. In a rage, as a return, the Commons drove away every Peer that came to hear their debates. Then the Lords retorted by still greater rudeness; they insulted even the Commons' Speaker himself; any member who ventured to stand at the bar of the House of Lords was driven away with shouts of "Withdraw! withdraw!" Thus the Lords and Commons hit each other, not the reporter; the laugh was with him. Then the citizens of London joined in the fun. When sergeant's messengers came there from the House of Commons, to drag before the House the newspaper printers, both messengers and their errand were treated as a joke—they had to return from the City without the captives. The Lord Mayor also took the popular side; he found an excuse for locking up the messengers of the House of Commons. In retort the Commons dispatched the Lord Mayor himself to the Tower of London. But the Lord Mayor's imprisonment was converted into a triumph; his progress to the Tower was as a royal progress, through rows of enthusiastic admirers. This was not much of a punishment; again the laugh was with the newspapers. And in the House itself ridicule was thrown over the contest between the Commons and the reporters. EDMUND BURKE, a man famed as DR. JOHNSON'S friend, himself most eminent, took up their cause. He could not prevent the House from committing printers to custody; but he made the proceedings look absurd—he made members sick of the job. For twelve long hours—from 5 o'clock one afternoon till 5 o'clock next morning, by twenty-three divisions, by farcical motions, by jest, by every kind of absurd proposal, did BURKE delay and make contemptible the attempt to silence the newspapers. Ungraciously, at last, the Commons yielded; they gave an entrance to the reporters. Yet no better friend has Parliament than these "strangers." For what is the function essential to the very being of the House of Commons? Its special function is to influence, and to reflect back the influence of the nation. Its special strength is the will and power of our country. It guides that will by its debates, and to that will owes all its power. Here, then, the newspapers step in and play the great part they do in the government of England. Were it not through the newspapers, how would Parliament speak to the people? and if the newspapers did not return answer, how would Parliament learn what the people thought? The voice of Parliament would be a very puny, inaudible sound did it not scatter its debates, its votes and resolutions far and wide; but it is by the newspapers alone that it could do so.—*The House of Commons, by Reginald F. Palgrave.*

THE SALT MINES OF BERCHTESGADEN.—After we had breakfasted, on our arrival at Berchtesgaden, we drove to the salt mines, about a mile out of the village. Tickets to view them are bought at the office of the salt works, when the necessary number of visitors are collected to form a party. Proceeding to the robing-room, we take off our usual dress, and reappear in Bloomer costume—long white trousers, dark tunics, leather belts and aprons, and rather elaborately ornamented caps. I could not help feeling surprised to see how the dowdy, commonplace-looking women, in their smart holiday finery, came out quite pretty and graceful in their Bloomer costume. It consists of dark trousers and waistcoat, with a tunic coat of black cloth, lined with black velvet. On the arm is worked, in silver, a miner's hammer and pick; and they carry in their hands, on grand occasions, a baton of silver, with a pick at one end and a spike at the other. A lighted candle was given to each of us to carry, and we were then marshaled across the high road to the entrance of the mine. We followed the guides a considerable distance through a long underground passage, through doorways, and up and down numerous side galleries, till we came to a very black, dreary-looking subterranean lake, which filled a large cavern. It was lighted all round the edge with hundreds of candles, which showed its dimensions, and made it look more gloomy and depressing. We entered a flat-bottomed boat, and were rowed first to a small fountain, the dripping of whose waters was the only sound to be heard in this awful place. We were then rowed to the opposite side, where we were landed. A more dreary boat excursion I never made. I should have felt still more uncomfortable in my mind had I known at the moment that this lake, which I only looked on as a saucer of ink, was in reality a fearfully deep pit of brine, filled by fresh water springs from the mountains, and afterward thoroughly impregnated with the salt from the sides and bottom. After some weeks the water is drawn off, and conveyed to the salt works by means of miles of wooden pipes. From this lake we proceeded down more galleries, and through more downward sloping passages, until we came to a large empty pit, which we were told was exactly under that filled with water, while yet lower was a third. There are, indeed, many ranges of these pits in the mine, some full of brine or just emptied, and others where they are working, which are not shown. We had to descend in a queer fashion, which convinced us of the utility of our Bloomer costume, of which I had hitherto been sceptical. We had to seat ourselves on a steep inclined plane, about fifty feet long. Five or six of us were packed together, with the guide in front, and we glided down with ease and velocity, arriving almost without a jerk on *terra firma*. Here we were shown the slimy clay or mud, with a thick coating of which they daub the floor to render it watertight before the spring water is let in. We were requested to pick up any specimens of salt we chose. There was a great heap of refuse bits, the prettiest of which were salmon or sulphur colored. It is a great mistake expecting to find everything inside the salt mines bright and sparkling; on the contrary all is dark and dismal-looking. In some of the galleries, when we held our candle quite close to certain spots which the guide pointed out, we perceived a faint sparkle where a vein of salt had been cut through. But it is all so mixed with earth, that it is neither beautiful in hue, nor has it a pretty appearance. There is a little miniature chapel in the mine, decorated with all the best pieces they have collected. In a mass they look very beautiful. We were very glad to ascend a sort of ladder out of the empty pit, and still more so to seat ourselves on a most peculiar railway car, like a bench on wheels. In this we found ourselves gliding rapidly down the declivity, shooting past side galleries, and over points which were all in proper order, for otherwise we must have been dashed against the rocky sides of the tunnel. At last, O joyful sight! like a star in the distance shone the blessed light of day, and in a few moments more we stood like owls blinking and blinded in the warmth and sunshine. Accidents occur very rarely in these mines, as great precautions are taken. In one or two places I noticed the galleries were propped up with timbers, but elsewhere everything looked solid and substantial.—*My Holiday in Austria, by Lizzie Selina Eden.*

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DOG-FANCIER'S SHOP.—There was a shop in the High-street of the town in which stands the public school where we were supposed to be educated that was an endless delight to us. Its proprietor was in the sporting line,—the young gentlemen of the school were at that time of a sporting turn,—and combined the arts of taxidermy with a little ratting, a little pigeon-flying, and (our later wisdom suggests) a good deal of poaching. Stuffed animals, which we then thought marvels of lifelike art, adorned the windows of this little shop. The celebrated dog *Jimmy*, holding in his mouth a rat, of which he appeared entirely unconscious, gazed at us blandly from behind the glass of his little wooden case; and if it were too obvious that *Jimmy's* eyes were the products of art and not of nature, yet his skin was beautifully smooth, and his teeth were highly satisfactory. Birds, of all sizes and colors, stalked or hovered behind other glasses, in attitudes eminently impossible, and were eagerly bought up by the young gentlemen with a view to the adornment of their rooms. The fish were not so gratifying; they were very horny and varnishy; but we were always pleased with the ingenious devices of the artist for conveying to our minds the idea that the rigid monster was still litheley disporting himself in his native element. A little sand, a pebble or two, three or four rushes, and some faint blue lines painted at the back of the box, and there you were! The bottom of the river to the life! There was a little yard behind this shop, where were kept rats, owls, dormice, and other small deer charming to the boyish mind. Some of the young gentlemen who were possessed of dogs used to keep them, as it were, at livery here—and used to bring their friends here to behold their dogs kill rats—a feat they never accomplished in our time. In a corner was kept for some years an aged badger in a tub, who was intended to be periodically drawn, but who invariably declined the honor, and who, dying full of years after we had venerated him for but a few terms, was stuffed and placed (very unlike himself) in the window, to the admiration of all beholders.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

ETON ETIQUETTE.—Before I had been many days at school I had made two very extraordinary discoveries. One was that the Eton boys had no mammas. On the day after my arrival I found JONES and VERE throwing my nightcaps out of the window, and called out to them not to do so, as my mamma told me to wear them. I shall never forget the burst of laughter with which this statement was received. The only thing more ridiculous than wearing nightcaps was having a "mamma." THOMPSON, who was good-natured, spoke to me afterward about it gravely and as a friend. An Eton boy, he said had no "mamma," but a "mother," "mater," or "maternity;" I might take my choice; and the corresponding terms were used instead of papa. But the second discovery was more startling—there were no boys at all at Eton. As soon as the smallest atom had his name registered on the head master's books he was constituted then and there a "fellah." This designation, it must be understood, has no reference to Egyptian bondage, but is the superlative form of fellow, synonymous with "good fellow," and signifies that its happy possessor has all the best qualities implied by the latter term and many more besides.—*"De Vernoy's Eton Days," in London Society.*

HAGGLING OVER ACCOUNTS.—A Liverpool hotel-keeper told the late Judge HALIBURTON that he regarded with unbounded admiration the Americans, spending as they do so freely; he said they were model travelers, for they never examined the items of a bill—they merely looked at the end of it to ascertain what JOSEPH HUME used to call "the tottle of the hull," and then, in the most gentle-

manlike manner, gave a check for the amount. Mr. TROLLOPE calls it wonderful, the love an innkeeper has for his bill in its entirety; an account is brought to you, with a respectable total of five or six pounds, and you complain of but one article: that fire in the bedroom was never lighted, or that second glass of brandy and water never called for. "You desire to have the shilling expunged, and all the host's pleasure in the whole transaction is destroyed. Oh, my friends, pay for the brandy and water, though you never drank it; suffer the fire to pass, though it never warmed you. Why make a good man miserable for such a trifle!—*Once a Week.*

AFTER DEATH.

She was to thee as some sweet vine that girds
A vast, proud oak, and feels his mighty heart
Throb under listening tendrils, while apart
His spirit dwells, with sunbeams and glad birds.

Content in only loving, she had sought
Never for love's return. Thy loftiness
Could stoop not, and her lowlihood still less
Might emulate the reaches of thy thought.

But now her clasping love has loosed its hold,
And dropped from thy life's stateliness and strength,
A little thou rememberest at length,
And mournest—thou so passionless of old!

Just as the oak, loud winds being calm, no more
Hears under his dim labyrinth of leaves
The delicate vine-stems fluttering, and grieves
For that which he had heeded not before.

—*Putnam's Magazine for July.*

THE THIEVES' CLAN OF PARIS.

M. MAXIME DU CAMP has been making a very thorough inquiry into what he calls the Thieves' Clan (*Clan du Vol*) at Paris. The facts which he brings to light have political and moral importance; but they possess in addition no ordinary degree of social and romantic interest. M. MAXIME DU CAMP has been a great traveler. He has visited the most out-of-the-way regions of Asia and Africa, and has put his experiences on record in works which are valuable additions to our knowledge of the stationary or retrogressive population of the East. But among the rudest inhabitants of Nubia, among the nomads of Arabia, in the tents of the Bedouins, and in the villages of Asia Minor, he has failed to find physical or moral degradation which can be compared with that which has its retreats and shelter in Paris. The last extremes of civilization and barbarism meet side by side, and jostle each other in the streets. The danger and the scandal are on the increase in Paris as well as in London. The number of the thieves' clan in the former city does not admit of being exactly estimated; but allowing for the greater vigilance of the Police, its growth may be judged by the increase, year by year, in the number of arrests. These had risen from 20,726 in 1857 to 31,487 in 1867; or in other words the numbers had been augmented by a third in ten years. In 1868 they were 35,751. M. MAXIME DU CAMP attributes this alarming development of habitual crime in Paris to the fact that the French are not a colonizing population; that the excess of the country population, which the census returns do not however place at a high figure, flows into Paris, and that the spirit of enterprise not finding honest channels is diverted into crime. But the same phenomenon shows itself in London; and here at least the same explanation only partially applies. A sounder hypothesis is, that the habitual criminals of both cities form not only a class, but a caste, or, as M. DU CAMP has it, a clan. The order is hereditary. It multiplies like any other, and receives additions from without from persons to whom strong passions and weak will, physical energy and moral weakness, make a life of regular industry unendurable.

M. MAXIME DU CAMP treats his subject in the true spirit of classificatory science. As a botanist might distribute an order of plants into its families, genera, species and sub-species, so he divides the thieves' clan into its several groups. Of these he recounts about twenty. They differ much in character, in pursuits and in social status; for the thieves' clan is a hierarchy. But they have one thing in common—language; their *argot* has a history of many centuries. M. MAXIME DU CAMP finds its sources in the free companies which wandered over France after the disbanding of its armies in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The language of the gypsies forms a large part of this *patois*, into which words from other foreign tongues enter. The chief of a company of thieves is called *meg* or *mek*, by contraction, according to M. DU CAMP, from the Latin *magus*, Arabic *melek* (king;) the executioner is *tollard*, from the Latin *tollere*, *quia tollit e vivis*. In the thieves' *argot*, the word for pardon is *redam*, from the Latin *redimere*, to redeem. In it years are *berges*, from the German *berg*, (mountains,) symbolizing the difficult ascent of their arduous life. Other metaphors are more obvious. To speak is *balancer le chiffon rouge*, "to wave the red rag"—that is, the tongue. To peach upon a comrade is *judacer*, to play the Judas. By an old concession, the Court of Assizes is *la juste* (the just one.) The Legislative Body is "the Tower of Babel;" an omnibus, "the common oven;" the grating of the prison windows is "the harp." The gendarmes are the "dealers in lace, (or, by an ambiguity,) snares—*marchands de lacets*. The guillotine was *Abbaye de monte-à-regret*, or, as we might say, the Abbey of Sorrowful Ascent. Now, from the five slabs placed in the middle of the pavement of the Place de la Roquette, it is called the Abbey of the Five Stones. In the hierarchy of the thieves' clan the highest place is occupied by the *faiseurs*, or, as we should call them, swindlers, of whom Robert Macaire is the imaginative type, who in the days of their prosperity are flush of money and well dressed, frequent the operas and best restaurants, and who in their decline become the sellers of theatre checks, watchguards and photographs. Next follow "free burgesses," who obtain entrance into houses by professing to belong to the profession of the occupant, and who are ready to pick up anything that comes to hand.

The *vol au poivrier*, the theft from the pepper-caster, with which a thief's career generally begins, is robbery from a drunken man under pretence of assisting him. The *tireur* is our pickpocket, who haunts crowds at theatre doors, exhibitions and railway stations. He is generally accompanied by three or four lads—*moucherons*, little gnats, who indicate likely subjects to him. The triumph of this art is to make the *tire à la chicane*, that is, with the back turned to the person who is being plundered. Its greatest adept was MIMI LEPREUIL, who had acquired the honorable name of "the hand of gold." M. DU CHAMP gives an illustration of his skill. An immense crowd being assembled during the time of the Republic on the Place de la Bourse, the police agent on duty recognizing MIMI LEPREUIL required him to take himself away. That illustrious man refused, taking his stand upon his rights as a citizen. "Leave me alone," he said, "with your Republicans. I have rummaged in 500 pockets, and have not found a single sou."

The *carreurs* have their field of operation in jewelers' shops. The *carreur* generally affects to be short-sighted. "He examines the precious stones with extreme attention, closely, very closely—so closely that he touches them with his nose. His nose has been smeared with virgin wax; some diamonds stick to it, which are slipped promptly into the sharper's sleeve." Other practitioners use their tongues, shooting them out at the jewels like certain insect-catching animals with rapid and precise aim, or fix the stones to the palm of the hand with gum adraganth. The *carreur*, in throwing a couple of sous to an accomplice who acts the street beggar, often throws with them a valuable diamond. A single jeweler in the Palais Royal is said to have lost property to the value of £4,000 by the operation of two *carreurs*.—*London Daily News.*

COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Some time ago we gave an account of a mass of letters said to have been written by PASCAL, GALILEO and NEWTON, which have been palmed off on M. CHASLES as genuine, and which, if genuine, deprive NEWTON of the honor of all his great discoveries. That they are forgeries, and not very clever forgeries, few men of distinction, even in France, have any doubt, although the motive of the forgery is obviously to give PASCAL the credit of having made most of NEWTON'S discoveries. Some letters, which it is pretended were written by MILTON, have also turned up, and were published in last month's *Fraser's Magazine*. It was instantly shown that these last were undoubted forgeries, and the source of some of them was very clearly indicated. We refer to this matter only to mention that a means has been discovered of deciding upon the age of a document, up, at all events, to a certain time; and now it can be easily determined whether these documents are recent forgeries. M. CARRE, the discoverer of this process, seems to have experimented with manuscripts of various ages. According to the lapse of time since the manuscript was written, he obtained fainter and fainter copies, until he came to a document dated 1780, of which he could obtain no copy at all. It may be accepted as a proof of the good faith of M. CHASLES (of which, indeed, we have no doubt,) that as soon as he heard of the process he offered some of his numerous letters to be submitted to the proof, and we hope soon to learn whether or not M. CARRE has succeeded in obtaining copies. The process is of a very simple kind, and, to say the truth, we are not disposed to put much faith in it. It is, in fact, nothing more than the ordinary mode by the press, but, in place of using simple water, M. CARRE wets the document to be copied with dilute hydrochloric acid. What changes take place in ink, which prevent us from obtaining a copy of a letter more than eighty years old, it is impossible to say. But supposing that ink containing iron has been used—and such inks appear to have been employed in Europe even in the time of PLINY—it might be expected after the application of hydrochloric acid an impression of a document of any date could be procured, which would be brought out and blackened on the application of a solution of tannin. This is, however, beside the present question, and we shall wait with some impatience to know the results of M. CARRE'S experiments.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Late Henry J. Raymond—Tribute to His Memory—His Vindication of the People of Georgia—The Legislature and the Question of Negro Eligibility—Excellent Aspect of the Cotton Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

I have been shocked and pained beyond measure by the sudden death of MR. RAYMOND. For many years an intimate personal friendship existed between us, and I had ample opportunity to observe and admire, not only his brilliant talent and varied information, but the kindliness of heart, genial good-fellowship and generosity of disposition which characterized him in his intercourse with his fellow men. Far abler pens than mine will record his public services and his private virtues, but I should do violence to my feelings were I to refrain from laying my humble but heartfelt tribute of respect, regard and admiration upon the newly-made grave of my friend HENRY J. RAYMOND.

At all times the death of such a man would be a grievous loss to the country, but at this time it is a national calamity. Having risen far above the level of party politics, occupying the heights of patriotic statesmanship, he always used his great talent and widespread influence to vindicate justice and maintain truth, to counsel conciliation and tolerance, to defend the weak and the suffering, and to restore perfect peace among all the States of the Union. His recent masterly vindication of the people of Georgia against the slanders which have been spoken and written concerning them, won for him their gratitude and esteem, and however widely they may have differed from him on purely party questions, they will mourn his loss as that of a disinterested friend, who had the power and the will to protect them from wrong and injustice.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

It is confidently stated by those who profess to be best informed as to the plans and policy of Governor BULLOCK, that he will speedily convene a special session of the General Assembly, with a view to ascertain the purposes of that body in regard to the eligibility of negroes to office, now that the Supreme Court of the State has pronounced its judgment. The demand which Governor BULLOCK will present is that both Houses shall recall and reseat the negro members whom they expelled nearly a year ago; and the question is, will the majority of the Senate and House of Representatives, recognizing the judgment of the Supreme Court as a reversal of their decision, yield to the Governor, or will they refuse to give retroactive effect to the Supreme Court's constitutional exposition, merely acknowledging its binding force for the future? I am rather inclined to the belief that a majority of the members of the General Assembly will be in favor of this latter course. They will maintain their constitutional right to be exclusive judges of the eligibility of their own members, but, acknowledging the opinion of the Supreme Court as binding for the future, will obey the law, and admit to their seats any negroes who may be hereafter elected legally to either House.

THE STATE SENATORS.

They will be the more inclined to follow this course, as it is very generally whispered that it is the purpose of certain parties, in case the expelled negroes are restored to their seats, to annul the election of United States Senators—or rather to make a new election, with the view of electing RUFUS B. BULLOCK and FOSTER BLODGETT to the seats now claimed by JOSHUA HILL and H. V. M. MILLER. Of the two evils—appearing to disobey the law as pronounced by the Supreme Court, by refusing to reseat the expelled negroes, or aiding in electing BULLOCK and BLODGETT to the Senate by admitting the negroes—the Legislature will probably deem the first-named to be the lesser.

Nowhere is there manifested the least disposition to resist or even complain of the judgment of the Supreme Court. Indeed, long before it was delivered it was well ascertained how Chief Justice BROWN and MR. MCCAY would decide. It was generally believed that Judge WARNER would decide otherwise than he did. It was supposed that he would agree with the Court, although his reasoning might be different from that of the other Judges.

THE RECENT MURDERS.

The murder of MR. ROBERT FLOURNOY by one of his negro laborers has caused some excitement, and the assassination of MR. LEWIS by another negro, so soon after, has tended to increase the alarm. MR. FLOURNOY was a young man of considerable promise. He belonged to an old and distinguished family, and was personally very popular. He was a very amiable person, a most indulgent employer, and had successfully and without fee defended the negro who killed him, when tried for some crime.

AFFAIRS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Perfect quiet and good order exist in Warren County. The troops and the people are, as I am informed, getting on admirably together, and the leading citizens are coöperating with the commanding officer in keeping the peace, and in detecting all law-breakers. Since Judge GARNETT ANDREWS enjoined MR. CHAS. NORRIS in his pretended exercise of the powers of Sheriff, no arrest shave been made, and the law has been universally respected. It is maliciously untrue that the Judge is a "Kuklux authority," as I have seen it stated in a telegram to a Washington City paper. Judge ANDREWS is a prominent Republican, was a Union man during the war, and was appointed Judge by Governor BULLOCK.

It is rumored that the Governor will refuse to order an election for members of Congress this Fall, as provided for by the Code of Georgia. He holds that the members elected to the Fortieth Congress, having received his commission to the Forty-first, are *de facto* and *de jure* members, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for a popular election.

The Macon people are sorely puzzled by the conflicting dispatches as to TURNER and the Postmastership of their city. Now their hopes are raised by a telegram that General GRANT has revoked the obnoxious appointment, and then they are in despair by the receipt of another telegram announcing that TURNER has filed his bond and become duly qualified. Whatever may be TURNER'S merits, popularity with any class of the citizens of Macon is certainly not one of them. White and black, rich and poor, Democratic and Radical, are all opposed to his appointment.

THE CROPS.

The broiling Summer weather of the past week has made corn and cotton jump out of the ground. The crops are looking as well as the most sanguine could desire. As a general thing grass and weeds have been effectually killed for this year, and the hands and mules will soon enjoy a rest from active labor, which will, no doubt, be most acceptable to both. The wheat crop is said to be the largest that has been harvested in Georgia for many years. The prospect of the corn crop is excellent, and since cotton has sold for 30 to 32 cents per pound, with a well-grounded hope of its "staying" at that price, or thereabouts, the farmers' faces, which were beginning to elongate considerably a few weeks ago, have become round and smiling.

If MR. Attorney-General HOAR would only give an opinion that Georgia's reconstruction is complete, I think that the smile would become fixed. QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Examinations in the Howard School for Freedmen—Prizes—Number of Students—Sexes—Colors—Teachers—How Supported—The University of South Carolina—Examinations—Schools in the Institution—Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, June 28, 1869.

Educational institutions of all kinds are bringing their annual sessions to a close. The oppressive heat of these last days of June makes this a pleasant thing for both teachers and taught.

THE HOWARD (FREEDMEN) SCHOOL.

The annual session of this benevolent institution for the education of colored children has just been brought to a close. The examinations have lasted three days. The first was devoted to the primary or abecedarian department, including spelling and easy reading, with a little mental arithmetic. The second day was given to the examination of the intermediate department, which rises higher than the primary in all the branches of that department, and adds geography. The third day was given to the higher department, which consists of the most advanced pupils, and adds English grammar to the curriculum of the intermediate. There were various prizes awarded, but they always combined moral with intellectual grounds in awarding these prizes. For example, two prizes were awarded in the higher department for "Excellence in Scholarship and Deportment;" one for "Uniform Politeness and respectful Behavior;" two for "Punctuality," and one for the most creditable marks of approval for both recitations and deportment. Besides these six, there were only four other prizes awarded; and these were to the intermediate department, for similar reasons. From conversations with the teachers I learn that these colored children get on well with memory studies; such as spelling, reading and topal geography, while they were slower at arithmetic and grammar—studies that require the logical faculties united with the memory. The attainments exhibited at the examination were quite moderate, but very well for that race. The recitations in public, while they indicated limited attainments on the parts of the pupils, plainly exhibited the fact that the duty of the teachers had been remarkably well performed. They had been well taught; and all the shortcomings are clearly referable to the negroes' inferior brain.

The maximum number of pupils for any one month during the past session was 600, of whom about 275 were boys and 325 girls. The number at the close of the session was considerably less than that; probably not above 400. The maximum number—600—were about one-third, or rather less, negroes, and the rest mixed. They keep no registry which distinguishes the color of the pupils; but judging from the number that were examined in the higher department, and applying the ratios to the whole 600, as one of the teachers thought would be fair, I find that there are 200 negro children; 65 black quadroons, or three-fourths black; 135 mulattoes; and 188 white quadroons, or one-fourth black. This last class of white quadroons includes all who are whiter than mulattoes or half-breeds, and some of these are so white as to make it in some instances very difficult to say that they are not white. This difficulty occurs whenever the three conditions of admixture of races concur in one individual, and all fall upon the side of white; that is, whenever the skin, the features, and the hair are all Saxon. There were three or four so white as this among the pupils of the Howard School just examined.

The school has now ten teachers—nine white and one colored—all female. The principal, Miss AUGUSTA HALEY, is earnestly devoted to her work, and deserves much credit for its success. The house in which the school is taught belongs to the United States Government, having been built by the Freedmen's Bureau. The teachers have hitherto been mainly supported by the New-York branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission; and latterly, to some extent, by the Presbyterian Freedmen's Society of New-York. It is understood that this latter institution is making arrangements to take the management almost entirely in their hands. One of the teachers is supported by a gentleman of Hartford, Conn.—Mr. CLARKE—who employs this lady out of his own private funds.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

This State institution for whites has, in the last eleven days, held its annual and final examinations, preparatory to the Commencement, which comes off to-morrow, on what is called the Public Day. The University has ten schools—eight academic, one law and one medical. There were only fifty-three students presented for examination.

These are distributed variously through the several schools. The Chairman of the Faculty, Professor R. W. BARNWELL, has charge of the chair of History. In this school 29 were examined, of whom 18 took first-class; 8 graduating. In the School of Ancient Languages, 25 were examined, of whom 21 took first-class; 14 graduating. In Modern Languages, 20 were examined, of whom 13 attained first-class; 11 graduating. In English Language, 22 were examined, of whom 18 attained the first class; 10 graduating. In Mathematics, 27 were examined, of whom 11 attained the first class; 8 graduating. In Natural Philosophy, 5 were examined; 3 graduating. In Chemistry, 16 were examined; 13 graduating. In Law, the resignation of the Professor left the chair vacant, so that there was no examination. In Medicine, 3 were examined, all graduating. It is understood that 6 will apply to-morrow for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, of whom 4 will probably attain it. These examinations have been made unusually severe, in order to raise the standard of education which lapsed a little lower than was its usual grade by the war.

The annual celebration is accompanied by a variety of entertainments, among which are a Commencement Ball, that promises to be a brilliant affair, and is the first ball of its kind given at the University; the valedictory orations of the Euphradian and Clariosophic Societies attached to the University.

THE FOURTH.

The colored population of Columbia and surrounding country are making preparations for one of the most showy and expensive celebrations on the Fourth of July, (on the third,) ever held here. The programme is spoken of as being comprehensive and attractive. It is of course a political move, for the purpose of popularizing their party and rendering the rustic laborer pleased with his affiliation with it. BOISE.

The Sentence of Thomas D. Carr to Death for the Murder of Miss Fox.

We mentioned on Saturday that THOMAS D. CARR, the murderer of Miss FOX, in Belmont County, Ohio, had been sentenced to be hanged. We are in receipt of the remarks made by Judge WAY in discharging the solemn duty imposed on him by law. CARR was brought into Court and told to stand up. When asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed on him, he answered, "Nothing." Judge WAY then addressed him as follows:

"THOS. D. CARR, a jury of your fellow-citizens, almost selected by yourself, upon their oaths have found you guilty of the willful, deliberate, premeditated and malicious murder of LOUISA C. FOX. In our judgment the verdict is fully warranted by the evidence in the case, and accords with the truth. The undisputed facts proven present a case of more than ordinary enormity, without being alleviated by a single mitigating circumstance. Your victim, a child in years, because she refused to marry you, was murdered in a most shocking manner, her head being almost severed from her body. Your sole and only defence, that of moral insanity, ably and eloquently argued by your counsel upon the trial, failed to convince the jury that you should be acquitted. The testimony upon this subject, with its most favorable construction, only tended to prove that you were petulant, ill-natured, irritable, of a nervous temperament, and possessed of a heart fatally bent on mischief. The jury, upon their oaths, have conscientiously discharged their duty. No efforts have been spared to obtain an acquittal by the able and learned counsel assigned for your defence. The verdict of the jury imposes a painful duty on the Court; but, in the administration of the law, it must be performed. Our law-givers having it in their power to direct and govern society, have determined that justice requires that 'whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his be shed,' not in a spirit of vengeance, but that others, warned by the example, may be afraid to commit crime. Your unfortunate victim cannot be restored to life by any fears of repentance, or by any contrition of heart. The crime which you have committed can only be expiated by the judgment of the law. It is, that you be taken from hence to the jail of the county, and that you be safely kept. That on Friday, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1869, you be taken to the place of execution, and between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening of that day, that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead. May God have mercy on you."

During the delivery of this charge, the prisoner listened calmly, appearing to take very little interest in the proceedings, and the whole time he was in the Court-house he manifested no emotion whatever, except a slight nervous twitching when he first entered.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Decennial Meeting of the Class of 1859—Class Prize Foundation—The Class Gun—Reunion—Cup Presentation—Adoption of Class Boy—The Banquet.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Friday, July 2, 1869.

This class held its first general reunion since graduation during Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, in what is familiarly known as "the Museum." By the kindness of the authorities the building had been set apart for the exclusive use of the class, and was made conspicuous by a beautiful transparency bearing the inscription, "Headquarters of the Class of 1859." As only a brief mention of the reunion has been made in the TIMES, I send you something of a report.

The class gathering was a complete success. Men had come all the way from Alabama, from Mississippi and other Southern States; from the West and from the North, once more to testify their affection for their literary mother. At the business-meeting of Tuesday morning the class consummated a plan which has occupied much of its attention and interest, viz., the establishment of a Prize Foundation of $2,000, the interest of which is to be given to the member of the Senior Class who shall stand the best examination in English literature and essay writing.

THE CLASS GUN.

The exercises around the "Class Gun," late in the afternoon of Tuesday, were attended by a large concourse of distinguished visitors and proved to be a most attractive feature of this Commencement. This gun was a revolutionary relic, and the first to announce in Princeton the triumph of the American arms in the war of 1812. It had long been used by the students for Fourth of July salutes, until worn out by frequent use it was, with the usual ingratitude to public servants, allowed to lie neglectedly in the front campus. Soon after it was appropriated by the town as a corner post, and stood for twenty-eight years at the intersection of Nassau and Witherspoon streets. Thence it was removed by the Class of 1859 to its present position in the College campus. This feat was accomplished one night during the senior year of the class, amid a drenching rain, and notwithstanding other obstacles which would have deterred hearts less earnest and wills less invincible. Its removal caused an intense excitement among the lower classes of the townspeople, rendering it needful to guard the sacred relic for many weeks. We are informed, however, that the affair met with the cordial approbation of the more respectable portion of the citizens, as it did with the concurrence of the College authorities. It seemed to the class every way proper that they should signalize their pride in their *coup d'etat* on their reassembling after ten years' absence, by a solemn dedication.

The exercises were opened by a brief address from the Class President, Mr. HUGH L. COLE, of Mobile, Ala., whereupon a historical sketch of the gun was read by Mr. G. W. KETCHAM, of New-Jersey. Some very appropriate lines were then read by Mr. WM. B. WRIGHT, of New-York. They were a species of heroic verse admirably conceived, and happily weaving in the facts already recounted by the historian. An oration was next pronounced by Mr. THOMAS MCKAIG, of Maryland, who in a felicitous manner connected the history of the gun from revolutionary times with the history of the College, and ably showed that like WILLIAM of Nassau, after whom Nassau Hall is named, the best scholars are always the truest patriots. Leaving the gun to the fostering care of the undergraduates, the class adjourned to headquarters.

THE REUNION PROPER.

The great event of the Decennial was the "reunion," which took place at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was open to invited guests only and long before the hour for assembling, the room was filled to its utmost capacity. The seats immediately around the platform were occupied by the class. Next were placed the Trustees, Faculty and distinguished friends of the Institution. Many lady friends of the class in Princeton and from abroad, by their bright smiles and gay attire added *éclat* to the occasion. President McCOSH and the Class President occupied the rostrum. Dr. McCOSH, in his usual dignified and genial manner, welcomed the class home again, and expressed in warm terms the gratification of the officers of the University at the presence of so many of the Class of 1859—a class which had specially endeared itself to the Institution as being the first to establish a prize. Mr. COLE, the Class President, gracefully responded to the earnest words of welcome, and then, turning to the class, in an address full of rich thought and deep feeling, reviewed the events so full of joy to some, and so full of sorrow to others, which had transpired since graduation. The scene was a touching one, when amid profound silence he alluded to the large proportion—one-fifth—of the class, who had gone to their last sleep, and pronounced slowly and tearfully their names. Mr. COLE'S main purpose was to prove, as he did conclusively, that Princeton, from her position and history, was peculiarly adapted to be the conservator of truth and justice in politics and religion.

THE CLASS-BOY.

The "cup" presentation was introduced by a report from the Class Secretary, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, of New-York City, who stated that of the thirty-one children of the class, the committee had decided that the cup should be awarded to JAMES BUCKS YERGER, Jr., son of JAMES R. YERGER, of Jackson, Miss., he being the oldest living child. Accordingly, "Jimmy Junior" was declared to be the "class boy," and his father "appointed guardian, charged with the sole management, education, and maintenance of the same." The "cup," which was a beautiful silver goblet lined with gold, bearing on one side an inscription and on the other the seals of the College, was presented in the name of the class by Rev. F. B. HODGE, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., in a speech witty and brilliant. In the necessary absence of the YERGERS, the cup was received by the class boy's representative, Dr. A. A. LYON, of Columbus, Miss. The address of Mr. C. B. MORRIS, of New-Jersey, representing the disappointed ones, was full of feeling, showing that the disappointment was sincere. That of Mr. T. C. LYON, of Columbus, Miss., representing the bachelors, which concluded the exercises, was too long, in view of the lateness of the hour and the intense heat of the room, although it was highly elaborated, evidencing careful preparation.

Next came the "banquet," served in magnificent style, though as none but the class were admitted, we can say nothing of the "toasts" as announced on the programme. A business meeting on Wednesday closed the highly interesting exercises of this reunion.

A Thanksgiving Day in Missouri.

Governor MCCLURG, of Missouri, has issued the following proclamation for a day of thanksgiving:

Desiring the usual and proper observance of the Fourth day of July, in commemoration of our national independence, which day this year falls upon Sunday, and, as there is in our State no law providing for its observance on any other than the calendar day; that in its observance, bankers and others interested in the payment of "bonds, bills of exchange or promissory notes," may freely participate, such payments to be deemed due and demandable on the Saturday preceding the day herein designated, and to bring said day clearly within our statute law as per section 19 of chapter 86 of the General Statutes of 1865, I hereby recommend that Monday, the 5th, be observed as the Fourth day of July next, and I hereby appoint said 5th day as a day of public thanksgiving. Let all Christian families, if not in public worship, at least in their respective households, bow before Almighty God, who holds the destinies of nations in His hand, and thank Him for His abundant mercies, and especially for the independence and freedom we enjoy.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third. J. W. MCCLURG.

By the Governor: FRANCIS W. RODMAN, Secretary of State.

By EUGENE W. WEIGEL, Chief Clerk.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Courts—How Injury Can be Openly Inflicted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call your attention and that of your readers to the manner in which an injury can be openly inflicted in our Courts without an opportunity for redress.

In the Marine Court, contrary to the rules of the higher tribunals, costs and disbursements can be taxed without notice to the adverse party, and execution at once issued thereon, when no opportunity can be had to alter or correct any overcharge that may be made in the way of disbursements. To illustrate: A judgment was recovered on the 8th of June, in a case tried in said Court, by a defendant. At the trial there was only one witness and the defendant. The statute requires, and the authorities rule, that an affidavit of disbursements must be filed before or at the time of taxing therein before the Clerk; and in cases where mileage is desired for foreign witnesses or parties, an affidavit must be filed showing the distance traveled; and in case a party to the suit desires mileage, an affidavit must be given showing that the party attended solely as a witness, and not otherwise.

Notwithstanding this, no affidavit was filed—at least the Taxing Officer of that Court so states—and the fact that no such document can be found on the files of the Court is at least strong evidence of such fact; a charge of $32 38 was taxed for mileage where the defendant was only entitled to $16, providing that the proper papers had been presented.

Nevertheless, on a motion made by me in the case to correct the taxation, the Court (no doubt technically correct) decided that the presumption was that the Clerk had done his duty and that the taxation was correct and could not be disturbed, and therefore refused to allow the deduction to be made. By this means, attorneys with india rubber consciences can easily make additional fees, in the way of disbursements, with impunity, the adverse party has no notice, and even if an affidavit is filed, there is no opportunity to dispute it, as is the case in Courts of Record. Would it not be advisable that a rule be made that costs should only be taxed on notice, so that the opportunity to commit this injustice be avoided?

Costs form an important item in suits at law, and the Marine Court, which conducts its business so expeditiously and honestly in the trial therein had, should not become, however innocently, the vehicle of injustice and extortion.

A. BLUMENSTIEL.

Jumping from City Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very prudent article appeared in the *Commercial Advertiser* a few days ago, advising the public to avoid jumping from City cars,—reporting injuries, &c. Soon after, in the same paper of the 18th inst., was published another communication which stated that, "if people *will* jump from cars while in motion, they should first take hold of the iron handle which is attached to the cars, and jump forward toward the horses, and not let go their hold of the car-handle until they attain safe support below. Passengers are apt to jump in the wrong direction, and then fall."

Such, too, are my views, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article on the same subject, reports a portion of the above approvingly in their paper of the 21st inst.

On the 27th instant appeared a reply to the TIMES, in that paper, signed "Civil Engineer," entitled, "How to jump from a moving car," which we inclose, and which, if any person undertakes to follow the ambiguous instructions given therein, he would, we think, soon find himself lying "with his back to the field and his face to the stars." No! "Civil Engineer's" method is dangerous, and the only safe method to jump from a horse-car in motion, is to take hold of the "guard rail" attached to the car and spring *forward*, in conformity with its velocity. But the conductors, after serving a week on the cars, can inform you; they know the best method. It is perfectly easy and *safe* to jump *with* the car in motion (not steam) when one knows how; and we dislike to see vigorous men stop the cars, aware that the stopping and starting is the hardest work for the team, to say nothing of its delay. But none should jump with a parcel in hand.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26. W.

California Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to tell me what becomes of the Gold product of California, amounting to about a million of dollars a week? Formerly, if I mistake not, we were in the receipt of a million of dollars in bullion twice a month by steamer from California; now these shipments appear to have ceased entirely, or nearly so. Where is the gold and what absorbs it? Please answer. A SUBSCRIBER.

In the aggregate, the shipments from San Francisco are not materially different from last year, but the direction varies considerably; they are more important to China and Japan direct by the mail steamers; they are somewhat larger of late to England direct; to New-York they have fallen off by sea, while the new route overland by the Pacific Road is now monopolizing full two-thirds, if not three-fourths, the gold forwarded to the New-York bankers.—TIMES.

Capture of a Wild Man in the Woods in Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, June 29.

For some days there have been lurking in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, in this county, two wild or insane men, who, although they kept to the woods, succeeded by their strange manners and desperate acts in terrifying the inhabitants of the locality. They cut the throats of horses, cut off the ears of other animals, and would allow no human being to approach them. On Saturday one of the men was surrounded in the woods, and though he defended himself with a fence rail, he was, after a struggle, captured. He was bareheaded, barefoot and without coat. He refused to speak, would not tell his name, nor answer any question that was asked. He refused to eat, and showed such violence in manner that he was yesterday transferred to the custody of the Sheriff by W. BASHAW, Mayor of Harrisburg, and lodged in the county jail. He gave the building a close examination, seemed familiar with locks and cells, and tried the strength of the bars. His inspection concluded, he proceeded to trounce one of the prisoners in the hall with a broom. This was a two-handed game, in which the unknown, much to his astonishment, came out second best. He was finally locked in a cell, much against his will, refusing before this, however, to touch meat or drink. Once in the cell, he commenced operations on the bed, threw off the bed-clothes and finally the mattress, stretching himself on the iron bedstead. He is a man of medium size; hair dark and now long, but looks as though it had been cut close; whiskers short; eyes have a meaningless expression. He had not spoken a word last night since his capture, and paid but little attention to any one who approached his cell. It is supposed that he is an escaped lunatic from some asylum.

Two Rascals Arrested in Massachusetts.

From the Newburyport Herald, July 1.

About a month since a couple of sleepers were placed on the track of the Newburyport Railroad, at Georgetown, five minutes before the freight train passed, but instead of throwing the train off the track, the train threw them off, and passed on unscathed. About a week later a shoe shop belonging to JEREMIAH JONES, Esq., was broken into, and a quantity of goods stolen, and a lot of boots cut to pieces. A few days later the repair shop of the Boston and Maine Railroad was entered in the night time and all sorts of petty mischief perpetrated. It being deemed expedient to stop this rascality, Captain BOYNTON rallied in full force, and last Sunday found a half-fledged savage, 16 years of age, named WILLIAM DWYER, secreted in the woods near the Pentucket Pond, who, on being run down and captured, owned up to being the ringleader in all the above-named irregularities. He was taken before the Haverhill Police Court, where he pleaded guilty to all three charges. On Tuesday BOYNTON went to Fitchburg, where he made the acquaintance of one JOHN CRONIN, another juvenile reprobate, who was persuaded to pay a visit to Judge CARTER, before whom he pleaded guilty to being concerned in the robbery of the shop and the obstruction of the track. Both parties were held in $600 for their appearance before the Superior Court. DWYER seems to be a most unmitigated scamp, who has been "on his muscle" in a small way for a long time. When told by Captain BOYNTON that if he kept on his present course he would come to the gallows, he said he didn't care, for that was as good a way to die as any. He also admitted that when they had placed the sleepers on the track, they waited in ambush till the cars passed to see them smash up.

HOMBOURG.

Sights and Sensations at a German Gambling Town.

The following lively and luminous description of the fashionable gaming establishment at Hombourg, is from *Sights and Sensations in France, Germany and Switzerland*, by EDWARD GOULD BUFFUM—a brilliant and attractive book, elegantly gotten up, just published by HARPER & BROTHERS. The description has all the vividness and truth of reality, and brings to mind GUSTAVE DORÉ'S famous picture—"A Scene at the Gaming Tables"—with which our readers are doubtless familiar through the magnificent photographs of it which have recently been placed in the windows of some of our up-town book stores:

Hombourg is certainly a most charming watering-place, where nature and art seem to have vied with each other to realize the idea of an earthly paradise. It is situated nine miles from what was for centuries, and has continued until recently to be, the "Free City of Frankfort," the great money-mart of the Continent, but which now, thanks to BISMARCK and the needle-gun, has degenerated into a third-rate Prussian town. On one side of it rise the blue Taunus Mountains, from whose summits invigorating breezes blow down, and on the other stretches far away toward the Main a broad, extended, fertile plain, dotted with pretty farm-houses, whose roofs rise isolated, like ships, from out a sea of grain. On the mountain-side are thick, dark forests of oak and pine, beneath whose shade long, level, cool, delightful walks and drives lead up to the very mountain summit, and at convenient distances are several little German villages, in which the people still retain their queer, ancient dress and customs, the women wearing the odd-looking German cap, and skirts of even more than fashionable brevity, and the men remarkable swallow-tailed blue coats, with the waists in the immediate vicinity of the shoulders; here are lakes, on whose fair bosoms swans are floating; charming little *bosquets* in which, without much stretch of the imagination, mischievous, wicked Cupids may be supposed to flit from branch to branch; parks filled with tame deer, which accept with pleasure their daily bread from the hand of the visitor; five mineral springs, whose waters are recommended as sovereign in all diseases of the stomach and liver.

But it is neither the blue Taunus, nor the pure air, nor the darkling forests of oak, nor the sweet exhalations of the pine, borne on the wings of the Summer breeze, nor the queer caps and swallow-tailed coats, nor the gardens and lawns, nor flowers, nor swans, nor Cupids, nor deer, nor even the world-renowned invigorating waters—it is not any or all of these combined—that form the principal inducement to the fifteen or twenty thousand people who spend a portion of the Summer at Hombourg. A more powerful, irresistible attraction than any of these—a fascination which, once yielded to, holds, and binds, and charms, until it destroys its victim—draws the large majority of those who visit this, the most extensive and dangerous of the public gaming-hells of Europe. No one unfamiliar with the great and striking "speciality" of Hombourg would ever imagine that here so many pockets were annually drained, so many hearts and hopes crushed, so many ambitions destroyed, so many bright dreams changed to sad, hard realities.

Fronting upon the main street of the town, in the Florentine style of architecture, is the magnificent Kursaal, the temple of Fortune. Entering a spacious vestibule, treading upon a floor of richly-wrought mosaic, the visitor, after passing through a corridor, suddenly finds himself in a *salon* of palatial proportions and splendor. The carved and gilded walls and ceiling are massive; while immense mirrors, sofas, and chairs of damask, and heavy curtains of the richest satin, line the side. A jingling of gold and silver falls upon the ear, mingled with the rattle of a ball; the subdued hum of voices from the devotees, broken upon by the louder tones of the high priests of this mammon-worship, uttering their oft-repeated and well-learned formula, "*Faites votre jeu, messieurs! Le jeu est-il fait? Rien ne va plus!*" (Make your game, gentlemen! Is the game made? Nothing more goes!) As he crosses the threshold, the visitor is expected respectfully and reverently to remove his hat, for he is in the inner temple, the *sanctum sanctorum* of the fickle *Diva*, and in full view, at either end of the *salon* are her altars—the tables devoted to *rouge-et-noir* and *roulette*.

It is a singular scene, one of these gaming-tables. Around it, from eleven in the morning until eleven at night, sit or stand the players, an exceedingly "mixed" assemblage, gazing with covetous eyes upon the piles of gold and silver placed before the bankers, and watching with intensest interest the fluctuating chances of the game. There are males and females, old and young, leaders in the *grand monde*, and leaders and satellites in the *demi-monde*; people who play because they have plenty of money, and wish to amuse themselves, and people who play because they have but little money, and want more. There are noblemen and titled ladies in abundance, and there are tradesmen and professional men and gamblers, all sitting or standing, and elbowing, and brought into the closest contact with each other. There are hard-faced people, men and women, sitting at the tables, who live year in and out at Hombourg, and make gambling a profession. These are usually persons who have small, fixed incomes, and who flatter themselves that they have discovered "systems" by which the games can be beaten, and the cruel divinity of chance circumvented, and who frequently sit for hours carefully noting the numbers as they appear at *roulette*, or pricking with a pin upon cards furnished for the purpose the winning color at *rouge-et-noir*, waiting for the combination to arrive which is embraced in their "system."

These "systems" for winning at the bank are numerous, but are all based upon the fallacy that chance is guided by law, which, if there be any such thing as "chance," is a contradiction in terms.

Besides the amateur and professional gamesters, are others who gain a livelihood by keeping the run of the games upon little cards furnished for the purpose, and selling them to those who desire the information; then there are broken-down players, who hang about the tables, awaiting an opportunity to pick up a "straggler" or "sleeper"—a stake which its legitimate owner neglects or forgets. Sharpers, who take other people's money when occasion offers, and who even play tricks upon the bank itself, are permitted to remain in the rooms until they are fairly detected, when they are banished the premises.

The gaming privilege is owned by a chartered association whose nominal capital is 5,200,000 florins, divided into shares of 250 florins each. The Company pays annually to the Government a tax of 60,000 florins, lights and keeps clean the streets of Hombourg, supports the hospital there, expends 3,000 francs, or about $600 a day, in keeping in good order and repair, and in constantly adding new embellishments to the grounds and buildings, pays its shareholders a dividend of twenty per cent. per annum, and then puts aside a large amount as a sinking fund for the redemption of the stock, which, if the gaming privilege is continued a few years longer, will have cost the shareholders nothing.

The oldest and most celebrated *habitué* of the gaming-tables is the Countess KISSELEFF, wife of the former Russian Minister to Rome. She is an old lady of 70, and a long since her passion for play became so great that her husband informed her that she must either give up it or him. She chose the latter alternative, and went to Hombourg, where she has lived for the last ten or twelve years, spending almost her entire day at the roulette table. She is said to have lost some 10,000,000 of florins, or about $4,000,000, and the administration counts upon her as being worth at least 500,000 florins a year to the bank. Some years since she built a block of houses and opened a new street in Hombourg, to which her name was given; but houses and lots were long since swallowed up, and have gone to feed the insatiable maw of the demon of gaming. She is a cripple and unable to walk, and every morning at 11, when the game commences, she is wheeled up to the Kursaal in a bath chair, and hobbling in upon crutches, or leaning on the arms of her servants, takes her place at the table, where she sits till 6, when she goes to dinner, returning at 8, and playing till 11 o'clock. And thus routine of life continues week-days and Sundays, Summer and Winter, year in and year out; and the old lady, who is evidently fast fading out, will, in all probability, drop off some day between two spins of the roulette-wheel, and as the *croupier* appropriately announces, "*Le jeu est fait—rien ne va plus!*"

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of which Mr. WHITE is editor-in-chief, says the following is the correct version of the dispatch in relation to Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS' report. Mr. CATON was recently Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 28.

The Morris report on the Union Pacific Railroad is, in all essential particulars, a piece of unmitigated nonsense. The Union Pacific is unquestionably the best-constructed road, considering its newness, ever built in this country. This is the uniform testimony of all the railroad men in our party. HORACE WHITE, J. D. CATON.

A Would-be Suicide—A Narrow Escape from Death.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, June 29.

Mr. MOSES SINCLAIR, of Lisbon, a few days since, attempted to commit suicide under strange circumstances. He has been out of health and somewhat depressed, and last week went to Brunswick ostensibly to consult a physician. He went to Brunswick; did not, however, visit the physician, but purchased a revolver and some ammunition, and returned to the cars and left for home. His wife went to the depot to meet him, but missed him, and he proceeded homeward. On reaching home he sent a boy to meet his wife and ask her to hurry home and bring some one with her. Just before reaching the house she heard the report of a pistol in the barn, and, suspecting some mischief hurried thither. On reaching the barn she saw her husband standing before a mirror which rested against a barrel, a pistol in his hand. He explained that he had just discharged the pistol at his head, and he was only surprised to find himself still alive. He said he had procured a mirror in order to take aim more carefully, and gazing into it he had placed the muzzle of the revolver at the side of his head and discharged it. The ball, to his surprise, struck the skull bone and glanced upward, making only a scalp wound, and he was nonplussed to discover that he wasn't killed. He seemed very cool and deliberate, and said that he did not expect to recover his health and so preferred the shortest out to the grave. He is now quite comfortable, and we hope will take a more cheerful view of affairs.

PROPOSED SCHOOL REFORMS.

The Defects of our Public School System—The Proposed Remedies—Shall we Adopt the German Method?—Views of the Agitators.

The Germans of the State of New-York are dissatisfied with our public educational system, and are eagerly crying for reform of the most radical stripe. The subject has been under consideration by the German Republican Central Committee of this City, the New-York Turn-verein, and many other associations of the Germans of various political opinions, for several months past, and within a few days several ward assemblies have been established to coöperate in the work of reformation. Nor has the effort been confined to this City. The entire State has been canvassed, and in every city, town and village the matter has been introduced to those most deeply interested in popular education. The Central Committee, just mentioned, after thorough deliberation, resolved to draft a memorial, to be presented to the State Legislature and the school authorities, asking that certain changes therein mentioned, should be at once adopted. The memorial has been prepared, and having been referred to the various local associations, has been heartily approved, and will be presented to the next Legislature for action. The petitioners recommend the appointment of a special commission of citizens, including the most prominent and experienced teachers, for the purpose of framing the new law and engineering its passage at Albany.

The defects in the present school system and the remedies therefor, as set forth by the Germans are, among others, the following: In the first place, say they, we have not a sufficient number of high schools and teachers' training institutes. There is only one normal school in New-York, and that is open only on Saturdays, and then for females only, and is altogether inadequate, even for its present purposes. There is only one high school, and that is the College of the City of New-York, or, what was once known as the Free Academy, and it is too small to accommodate all who would like to enter its doors. Compared with the public school system of the city of Berlin, a place of 700,000 inhabitants, it is believed that ours cannot be regarded with much favor. There are at Berlin a seminary connected with the university, for teachers in high schools; two normal schools for male and female teachers in primary and intermediate schools; fifteen high schools, a polytechnic institute, and the well-known university itself. And so with the German States and Switzerland, they have more and better schools than we. Two daily normal schools, it is claimed, should be established in this city, one for males and one for females, to be directed by teachers well acquainted with the German system of instruction. The New-York College should be entirely reorganized, with the view of rendering it the model high school of the State. A model female high school should also be established, it is said, and the normal schools should be connected with the high schools. In the absence of these institutions for the thorough preparation of teachers the qualifications of our instructors are very low, indeed. Most of those who apply to the superintendents for examination are young girls who have just left the ward schools, and who still need instruction themselves. By attendance upon the Saturday normal school these may learn to apply certain methods of instruction, mechanically, but they do not learn to act from clearly-understood pedagogic principles.

Again, it is complained that our plans and methods of instruction are imperfect. Although much improved within the past few years, we have no comprehensive and well-arranged plan for distributing properly the whole matter of instruction among the several grades of schools, and the classes of each school. Much of the old, irrational methods, based on the more committal of words to memory, has been retained, and is still in use. The well-balanced and generally approved plans of the German and Swiss reformers should be substituted for ours.

Our text books are also said to be wholly deficient, materially impeding those teachers who are able to instruct orally. Nearly all of their definitions, rules and "answers" are very inexact, scarcely intelligible, and a source of useless trouble to both teachers and pupils.

Still another grievance complained of is the very unsatisfactory manner in which grammar is taught. Very little knowledge of the natural construction and laws of the English are imparted. Much precious time, it is said, is squandered with unvaried exercises of a dry mechanical nature, such as spelling, defining and parsing, while the teaching of comparative grammar is wholly neglected. Every teacher should be required to know, at least, one foreign language familiarly. The German language, standing in the relation of sister to the English, and being richer than most living languages, is believed to be particularly well adapted for comparative study, and might be made to supercede the dead languages in our schools. It should be introduced into all the classes of the Ward schools, as a principal branch in the regular curriculum. As at present taught in the Ward Schools, both the German and French have proven to be failures. Teachers are incompetent, their methods are misleading, and the whole thing is unsatisfactory in its results. The time for the study of German, it is urged, might safely be withdrawn from the time given to English studies. The impression that the simultaneous study of two or more languages tends to embarrassment of the pupil is false; on the contrary, it rather promotes their progress. The experience of German-English schools shows that it requires but little longer time to teach reading and writing in both languages than in one, even in primary departments.

The memorialists ask, also, for a thorough physical education of the children. The introduction of regular tuition in gymnastics throughout all the schools should take place immediately. The boys should have military drills in connection with gymnastical instruction, as is the practice in Switzerland.

They recommend, also, the establishment of *kindergartens*, or departments for the care and instruction of very young children, of from four to seven years of age, perhaps, such as are in existence in Berlin and Hamburg. Difficulties would stand in the way of establishing these schools at first from the want of competent teachers, but these could be obtained after a time.

Another proposition—a very singular one, it seems—is made, which would certainly be approved by the parents of school children, however strenuously it might be opposed to the penurious tax-payer. It is, that uniform school clothing should be furnished at the public expense to all the pupils. This is presented under the impression that it would check the love of finery and display, and would strengthen the disposition to cleanliness, order and decency, while it would completely destroy, outwardly, at least, the differences between rich and poor.

In addition to the above suggestions are several others, which may now be named. It is recommended that parents be compelled to send their unemployed children to the Public Schools, unless that they can show that they have otherwise provided for their instruction. Religious instruction and exercises, of all kinds, including those now used in opening the schools, should be rigorously excluded. General regulations should be enacted, so that those schools which are not, as yet, embraced in the Public School system, may be received into it. Only schools thus embraced should be supported from the public funds, and all schools not thus embraced should be subject to the same regulations as those which govern the others. The number of scholars should not exceed fifty in any class of a public school.

With regard to the State it is proposed to revise the various school districts, according to the general rule, that every district should contain, at least, one public high school, and one normal school. Each district should be subdivided into smaller ones, each of which should contain one or two complete systems of common schools. There should also be a State Board of Education, to be appointed partly by the Government, and partly by teachers' institutes or associations. Then there should be a teachers' institute of the university, and, beside these, a State convention of teachers. Teachers would thus have a general participation in the administration of school affairs. Their appointment should be for life, or during good behavior and competency, and not otherwise.

Whether this plan will succeed or not remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however, and that is, that the Germans are doing their utmost to secure success.

The Japanese Students at Monson.

From the Hartford Courant, July 1.

The Commencement of the Monson (Mass.) Academy, on Tuesday, was enlivened by dissertations of two of the Japanese students, one 18 years old and the other 21. They spoke in very good English, and exhibited considerable keenness of observation and power of thought. The essay of OHARA REYNOSKE was on "Japan as it Was and Is," and that of YOSHIDA HICOMASO on the "Introduction of Christianity into Japan." The latter was a liberal and very thoughtful production. While pleading for the introduction of Christianity in an organized form, he yet clearly sees that it is an error to suppose that the establishment of the Church among a heathen people is sufficient to raise them to any height of Christian civilization; "every individual mind must be expanded by sound knowledge and be led by true Christian piety." One sentence of the essay of YOSHIDA is worth quoting: "As I deliberate on the history of Christianity in Western nations I find precedents which show that if the Church as an institution is established in Japan before the people are taught the truth of Gospel, then there will be no social improvement, for the morality and prosperity of nations advance according to their knowledge and practice of the specific duties and virtues of the Christian religion as we find it in the New Testament."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* of yesterday comments on the action in the House of Lords, the previous evening, on the Irish Church bill. It declares that it has had the effect to render the bill more favorable to the Established Church, and more offensively partial in its provisions.

The Spanish Ministers of the Interior and Justice declared in the Cortes, yesterday, that the clergy and municipal authorities are ready and willing to take the oath.

Troops have been sent against the riotous Carlists in Andalusia and Arragon.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from the *Great Eastern* are to Friday. She had then made 1,030 knots from Brest, and had paid out 1,143 knots of cable. Everything was well, and the insulation was constantly improving.

The statue of WASHINGTON, in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, raised at the expense of the school children of the city, was yesterday fixed in its position ready for the ceremonies to attend its formal unveiling on Monday; and the equestrian statue in the Public Garden, Boston, was also yesterday completed, and late in the afternoon it was unveiled before a large crowd.

Three children in Charlestown, Mass., were terribly burned yesterday by the upsetting of a pan of blazing fat, which their mother was carrying from the stove to the yard. One child has died, and the others are not expected to live.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has refused to allow a writ of error in the case of JOHN GRIFFIN, the murderer, and he will therefore be hanged on the 29th inst.

The new comet can be seen, on clear nights, with the naked eye, in the northwest part of the heavens.

President GRANT takes a vacation during the latter part of the present month and August. It is expected that he will leave Washington on the 15th, and that he will visit Long Branch, the White Mountains, and be present at the Commencement of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire.

Small-pox prevails in Albany to a considerable, though not serious, extent. The matter has been earnestly discussed in the city Board of Health, and general vaccination recommended.

A small boy, named RICHARD B. HALL, son of EDWARD B. HALL, of Providence, R. I., was shot dead yesterday, in that city, by a musket in the hands of another boy. As usual in such cases, the gun was thought to be unloaded.

The Captain of a Liverpool ship just arrived at Boston reports that he passed a vessel bottom up, looking not unlike a screw-steamer, on the 27th of June, in latitude 43 north, longitude 41.30 west. He judged that it was a vessel of from 400 to 500 tons burden. The *United Kingdom* is still missing, but she was 1,300 tons.

Two foundries in Albany have suspended operations owing to a scarcity of Lehigh coal.

The managers of the National Military Asylums, at their meeting in Augusta, Me., yesterday, appointed Colonel NATHAN CUTLER, of Augusta, General Superintendent of all the asylums, and Colonel E. A. LUDWICK Governor of the Maine Asylum.

The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps occurs on Wednesday next at Rocky Point, Narragansett Bay, R. I. Extensive preparations have been made for the occasion.

Miss IDA LEWIS, the Newport heroine, has received another present; this time a miniature anchor of galvanized iron, with cable, a set of cushions, a full set of colors, a boat-hook, and a velvet carpet, all from the officers of the steamer *Newport*.

E. B. WARD, acting in behalf of the rolling-mill companies of Chicago, Milwaukee and Wyandotte, has purchased the entire interest of the Swedes Iron Company in Southern Wisconsin for $605,000.

A single-scull working-boat race, two miles and a half distance, for $50, was rowed at Hudson yesterday between "Jockey" BASS and JOHN L. MYERS, and won by the former in forty-six minutes, fifty-two seconds. At the same time and place JOHN MCKIEL defeated WILLIAM STEPHENS in a shell-boat race, five miles, for $125, making the distance in forty-three minutes, fifty seconds.

The steamship *Panther* sailed from St. Johns, N. F., yesterday for the Arctic regions with the expedition of Dr. HAYES and BRADFORD, the artist.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD had an enthusiastic reception in San Francisco on Friday. On his arrival a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and he, with his party, was escorted by a military procession to the Occidental Hotel, where rooms were provided by the city. In the evening a brilliant reception took place in the parlors of the hotel.

The Roman Catholics of Quebec have been warned by their pastors against attending the performance of "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene" by the Holman Opera Troupe.

A somnambulist named FREDERICK MEYER jumped from a window of his room, in the second story of the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, on Thursday night, and fell on a pile of stones. He was severely cut and bruised, and is thought fatally injured.

The members of Western Chapters of the Alpha Delta Phi had a reunion and social banquet in Cleveland on Thursday. Late in the afternoon they held service at the grave of SAMUEL EELLS, the father of the brotherhood. At the evening banquet addresses were made by several brothers and a poem read by Mr. UTLEY, of the Detroit *Post*.

The united singing societies on this continent, composed of music-loving Germans, and organized as the North American Saengerbund, will hold a great singing festival in Cincinnati next Summer, similar to the one held in Chicago last year. The festival will occupy an entire week, and will consist of a series of mammoth concerts, out-door amusements, and excursions by rail and river. There is a fair prospect of having at least two thousand well-trained voices united in the grand chorus. There will be representatives in attendance from all the States, from British America, and from Fatherland.

The third national camp meeting of the Methodist denomination of this country will be held at Round Lake, Saratoga County, from the 6th to the 16th of July. The attendance of clergy, laymen and people generally will undoubtedly be the largest assembled at a meeting of this character ever held in the United States.

THOMAS IRWIN CORNELL, a young son of J. B. CORNELL, Esq., of this City, shot himself on Friday evening. His friends claim that it was an accident, but certain suspicious circumstances lead to the idea that he committed suicide.

In the will of JOHN MULVEY, which was proved before the Surrogate last week, the following bequests appear: To Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, $1,000 toward the completion of the Cathedral; also, $500 to be applied to the Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn; also, $500 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor of St. Ann's Parish, Brooklyn; and, also, $250 to be applied to the St. Vincent's Home for Boys in Brooklyn; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, $3,000; to St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, $3,000.

The chess tournament now in session in this City has developed in Mr. J. MASON, a young man not yet 19 years old, a remarkable chess player, who promises to rival MORPHY, PAULSEN and MACKENZIE.

The fires in New-York last month averaged nearly two a day, with a daily loss of $1,000.

The closing of the churches for the present Summer will not be as general as in former years.

The remains of an unknown man, who had lost two fingers from the left hand, were found floating in the water, yesterday, near Pier No. 35 East River, and subsequently removed to the Morgue for identification.

The Police of the First Ward were attacked last evening by about one hundred men and women from the tenement-house No. 75 Washington-street, and in defence of himself one of the officers was compelled to fire into the crowd, mortally wounding LEE MORRIS, one of the rioters.

The Columbia Yacht Club sailed on an excursion last evening to Staten Island, where it is proposed to celebrate the Fifth.

Rev. Dr. WHITING, for several years Rector of St. John's Church, Cape Vincent, N.Y., has been elected Rector of Zion's Church, Fulton, N. Y., and entered upon his duties at the latter place on the 1st of July.

The Necessity of Amusements for the Poor.

It is very evident that our Central Park is not as much used by our poorer classes as it should be. There are throngs of people in it upon Sundays and holidays; but they are mainly Germans and French, and not of the poorest class. The crowds of Irish who pack the tenements in the Seventeenth Ward, and throng the liquor shops of the Sixth Ward, do not sufficiently make use of such a great pleasure and civilizer as is this beautiful park.

And it must be remembered that the advantage of frequent visits to such a pleasure ground is not confined to the visitors. One of the modern social truths, learned by much experience, is that a higher kind of pleasure drives out the taste for the lower. The gin shops erected around the Sydenham Palace in England, found themselves soon without business. The curiosities of the building and the gardens gave the common people a stimulus which they used to seek in drink. No one thing is more needed in our lowest quarters—such as the Five Points and Fourth Ward—than virtuous amusements or pleasant means of instruction. If the Five Points House of Industry could add to their new rooms, soon to be built, for chapel, dormitory, baths, and hospital, a large pleasant room for decent popular amusements, they would be doing quite as much for the improvement of the quarter as even by the chapel itself.

The "Children's Aid Society" are attempting to supply the want to a limited degree by "free reading-rooms," which are doing much good. But much more than this is needed. The class of amusements supplied now to the poor is nasty and odious. It is demoralizing to the last degree. Or if there be no amusements of even a pretence of decency, the young man and young girl seek their enjoyment in such places as the Water-street dance-cellars, or the innumerable liquor saloons. It is evident that the poor, like the rich, will have amusements; and if they be not furnished them of a decent and moral kind, they will inevitably have recourse to the indecent and immoral.

The Germans, on the whole, are a model to our working classes, of a rational pursuit of pleasure. The sight of their little family picnics, among all the woods, gardens and parks around the City, in the hot weather, is one refreshing to the moralist and humanitarian; and even in their more crowded gatherings the excesses are really nothing compared with the beastly indulgences which disgrace every day the American and Irish liquor shops. But in some way the German influence does not seem to impregnate our poorest class as it should. Their pleasures are still low and sensual, and threatening to public order.

We are confident that more might be done to elevate the tastes of our masses in this respect. And the obvious implement for this purpose—the most ready at hand and practical—would be a more frequent use of the Central Park. This pleasure ground contains now far more resources for amusement and instruction than formerly. The menagerie—poor as it is compared with European zoological gardens—is still very instructive to children and ignorant people. The playgrounds and boating and arbors and and houses for shelter, and the greater freedom allowed on the grass-plots, make it exceedingly pleasant for children and the laboring classes. The great obstacle to the poorest ranks frequenting it is the expense of reaching it. Twelve cents for each member of a working man's family, except the youngest, is a considerable outlay for a man earning only two or three dollars a day.

We could wish that the City railroads might find it convenient to fix a cheap day—say Saturdays in Summer—for Park excursions, so that throngs of women and children might be tempted to escape from their hot lanes and dirty alleys in the lowest wards to this beautiful resort. They could at least on that day take all children at half price; and there would thus be given to the coming generation the best of all education—the habit of innocent out-door amusement.

It might be possible for the Public School Board to arrange that on one day a week their children could purchase cheap tickets to the Park.

The importance of imbuing the vast mass of ignorant people growing up in our City with a taste for pure amusements cannot be exaggerated. Our almshouses, hospitals, reformatories and prisons are crowded with those who have been led to ruin by the thirst for amusement. Thousands of laborers' homes are made desolate, children are cast out to swell the fearful throng of thieves and prostitutes, many and many a woman's heart is broken, and many a life blighted, solely by the misdirection of this most natural appetite. It is this passion especially which lies behind the curse of drunkenness.

We trust that the attention of moralists and legislators will be called to this matter of providing amusement, as affecting profoundly the future interests of our whole community.

In Office and Out.

Bad as a certain newspaper correspondent's account of his recent "interview" with the late President was for the reputation of that distinguished gentleman, Mr. JOHNSON's own speech, which followed hard upon the "interview," was very much worse. Upon the whole, nothing among those eccentric outbursts which marked the Presidential tour of 1866 equals this Washington speech. *This* is "swinging around the circle" with a vengeance.

And yet the remarkable thing connected with the whole speech is how flat it has fallen. Among our exchanges, we find it attracts little notice and hardly a comment. It comes in a dearth of news and at a lull in politics, when *any* sensation would be a relief; and yet, bitter, audacious, violent, and almost crazy as are its denunciations, it creates hardly a ripple on the sea of conversation, and dies away in a day amid dead calm. The reason is obvious; ANDREW JOHNSON, simple citizen, is not ANDREW JOHNSON, President; and much as he may say that he *prefers* the former title, he himself must be aware how his importance has dwindled with his exit from the White House. Such, however, is the uniform experience of Ex-Presidents; they relapse, or are expected to relapse, into comparative obscurity. So it is with FILLMORE and PIERCE, who might as well be dead for any influence they exert on American politics, and so it was with those who *are* dead—BUCHANAN, POLK, TYLER, VAN BUREN, and so on up toward the fountain-head of Presidents. If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be an exception, it is known his nature was exceptional.

Ex-President JOHNSON struggles hard to keep himself from the oblivion which wrapped his predecessors. What violence and virulence can do, he does not leave undone; his parting speech as President was a sort of spasmodic protest against being plunged with his predecessors into Lethe; but the fates are strong against him, and neither roaring rant nor real wrong can long avail to keep him above the merciless waves. He called Congress "tyrants," and declared he would prefer "one individual" to a body so "corrupt," but nobody cared for his preference. In an elaborate figure he styled GRANT a "goose," but nobody was more disturbed than when the *World* calls GRANT a "monkey"—one fellow in the crowd, only, sings out in coarse, punning response, "You're sound on the goose," in a cutting allusion to the trade, rather than the tirade, of the speaker. Mr. JOHNSON made himself ridiculous by denying even GRANT's exploits as a soldier, calling him "a little fellow who walked with a supply train;" but a jesting shout, "how about the hazel nut," was the only response from the crowd. In brief, this display of Mr. JOHNSON may be described as a contemptible failure; and when he tries to relieve it into something like decency and dignity, by mouthing "Erect your altar, and lay your Constitution upon it, and, if necessary, lay me also upon it," we only reply, with perfect good-nature, but with some feeling of being bored, that we don't wish to "erect an altar," neither do we desire to "lay the Constitution upon it;" and least of all do we long to lay Mr. JOHNSON upon it, but rather would suggest that he should go quietly back to Tennessee, while his successor administers the Government which he undertook to administer during four years, now, happily, gone.

The Irish Church Still—The Last Tory Defeat.

We recently commented on the alleged determination of the Tories to devote their undivided energy to the support of the "concurrent endowment" or "leveling up" policy with regard to the Irish Church, and expressed our doubts as to whether it was possible that they could seriously entertain the idea of so completely subverting the fundamental principle of Mr. GLADSTONE's bill. But, according to later advices, it appears that not only the leaders of the Tory Party proper, but many of the independent, and a considerable section of the so-called Liberal peers, actually took up "concurrent endowment" as their war cry, but were defeated by a vote of 146 to 113. They found able champions in the renegade Liberal Ex-Lord Chancellor Lord WESTBURY, and that great great Whig potentate, the Duke of CLEVELAND. The Marquis of SALISBURY and the Earl of CARNARVON, the two leaders of the Conservative "Cave" which voted for the second reading, and several distinguished Liberals, declared in favor of the principle of "concurrent endowment." But prudence and good sense have triumphed once more in their Lordships' counsels. The success of the Duke of CLEVELAND's amendment would assuredly have brought about a conflict between the two Houses almost as serious as that which would have ensued had the motion for the second reading been rejected.

It is satisfactory to find that a very serious complication has thus been avoided. The House of Commons had voted the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and proposed to secularize its revenues. The House of Lords had affirmed the principle of the bill as far as disestablishment and disendowment go, but the Tories intended, if possible, to divert the revenues of the Irish Church to ends widely different from those contemplated by the Commons. By the terms of the Duke of CLEVELAND's amendment, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians were alike to be "endowed" with a large share of the funds of the condemned Establishment. Had that amendment been carried, Mr. GLADSTONE's main object—the removal of an Irish national grievance and the establishment of religious tranquillity throughout the country by the equalization of all denominations—would have been frustrated, and it cannot be supposed that the Lower House would have tamely submitted to having the will of the people thus set at naught.

It is now clear that the enemies of the bill, both open and disguised, have struck their last blow. The friends of the Irish Church have succeeded in prolonging its existence from 1871, the date originally proposed for its overthrow, until the following year, and in preserving their seats in the House of Lords for the Irish Bishops. But the struggle on the vital principles of the bill is now over, and we do not apprehend that anything can now occur to prevent its receiving the Royal assent, and being placed on the Statute Book of Great Britain before the close of the present month.

Woman's Position in England and America.

A very strong point made by Mr. MILL, in his book on "The Subject Condition of Women," in favor of female suffrage, is that the present position of woman in marriage weakens self-control in man in small matters and permits some of his worst qualities to break forth. The whole direction of modern society, he states, is not so much to cultivate generosity to inferiors or reverence to superiors, as self-control among equals. The best influence of social intercourse is in the restraint thrown over every person's whims or moods or ill-temper, and the self-command and consideration for others, all are obliged to exercise.

It is well known that if men are in the daily habit of associating only with inferiors, they fall into some of the worse faults of the masculine character. Now, the relation of wife to husband, MILL argues, is essentially one of an inferior—even of a slave. Her property is his, her wages belong to him, her children are her husband's; and she has no legal existence except in him. The idea which is carefully cultivated of her position is that she has "a subject nature," and is inferior to the man. She must be subject to all his whims, and however odious he may happen to be to her, she must yield, even more than a slave, to his passions. The consequence of all this, he urges, is that a man whose every word and look is under control during the day, among equals, who would lose all caste and respect if he permitted himself any moodiness or temper among men, whose aim with other men is to show the consideration which the society of equals demands, as soon as he returns to his home in the evening becomes a domestic tyrant. He addresses his wife as he does no equal, he does not restrain his temper, he is moody or snappish, he shows little of the consideration or courtesy that society requires elsewhere, and his whole manner proves that he regards his wife not as a partner or equal, but as an inferior—a kind of housekeeper or upper servant. This position being assigned her, she undoubtedly somewhat assimilates herself to it, and has scarcely a thought for the higher interests of her husband. The subjects that he converses on with his friends are not interesting to her, and she seems to live on a lower grade of life and society.

If he be tyrannical or brutal, she may have to submit to treatment (which cannot be redressed in law) that embitters her whole life. Mr. MILL argues that this relation of superior to inferior, which is most injurious to both husband and wife, can be in great part done away with by making woman the political and business equal with man. If the professions and trades be opened to her, and suffrage be granted and legal disabilities be removed, she at once steps upon an equal platform with man. If she marry, the ideal of marriage will then be attained, "a partnership among equals," and the husband will treat the wife as any gentleman or ordinary man treats his equal. He will show the same consideration and self-control at home that he shows in society, and courtesy and attention will even more characterize the relations of the sexes then than now. Indeed, Mr. MILL more than hints that one great cause of the opposition of vulgar men to female suffrage is the dread that women will become their equals.

In taking up this line of argument, Mr. MILL has evidently had too much in view the relations of the sexes in England alone—and especially in the English middle and lower classes.

If he had but regarded French society, with which he must be familiar, he must have recognized the very different position of the French woman from that which he has so vividly pictured in England.

It is true that the idea of marriage is somewhat different, but certainly woman in France has anything but an inferior position. In the middle and lower class, she controls a great deal of business and outside affairs, and in the higher, she has always been one of the leading social powers—controlling and influencing politics, and art and literature. And however weak a Frenchman's moral bonds in marriage may be, he seldom forgets with his wife that he is associating with an equal, or, indeed, in some matters, a superior. The English domestic brutality or moodiness, we believe, is seldom known in France. Again in America, with whose social life Mr. MILL is probably less familiar, woman, though having no direct political power, is everywhere considered the equal, and in her own field the superior of man. An American wife shares almost all her husband's interests and thoughts, whether on public or private matters. She is an equal and member in his masculine society. She has only too much influence over his views and his actions. In thousands of families she leads in intellectual pursuits, supplying the busied man with thoughts and topics on innumerable outside matters which he never has leisure to look into. In her own sphere—the steering the household through the storms or troubles of everyday life—she is leader and principal. Her moral influence in this country, on men, is beyond all estimate, and in the late civil war acted with immense power on both parties. Her legal position here is daily improving, and in many States is all that the most ultra-reformers could desire. It is only just and moderate to say that the American idea of marriage is especially that of "a partnership among equals;" and that moodiness and tyranny at home are not much oftener exercised by one sex than the other. Woman in the United States, without suffrage, has attained almost all the influence which Mr. MILL could desire for her. What is lacking will be completed best by mental education. The danger to be apprehended is that political power would only weaken it.

Taxation and Misgovernment in Brooklyn.

We print in another column an article from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, elicited by one published in our issue of the 27th ult., on "Excessive Taxation in Brooklyn." In our article we showed that the rate of taxation in that city had regularly increased at about twenty per cent. annually for the last six years, until it had finally reached four and a half per cent. We then examined the causes of this rapid and unexampled increase, and demonstrated that while it was in great measure owing to the extravagance of some and to the venal corruption of others of her officials, yet to a much greater extent it was due to the anomalous position which Brooklyn occupies among great cities, having all their expenses and comparatively but little of their wealth. The reason of this is obvious. Brooklyn is a city of residences, having in herself but little commercial wealth. The great mass of her citizens are engaged in business in this City, where their wealth is largely invested, and where it is taxed for the benefit of its local improvements. Yet Brooklyn has the same expenses in schools, in streets, and in all things pertaining to a municipal form of government which she would have were all this wealth located within her own boundaries and taxed for her benefit. We suggested that the root of Brooklyn's financial difficulty was to be found in her separate corporate existence.

Our article immediately attracted the attention of the Brooklyn Press. The *Union* sees in our views a "frank and definite discussion" of the subject, and lays our entire article before its readers. While the *Eagle*, a Democratic paper, recognizing in the force of our statements reasons why the tax-payers of Brooklyn should seek relief from the heavy burdens which now oppress them in annexation to New-York, but, being unable either to deny our facts or answer our arguments, contents itself with accusing us of hostility to Brooklyn interests. We assure the *Eagle* that we are not hostile to Brooklyn, but a friend who is always glad to speak well of her when we can; too good a friend, indeed, not to call the attention of her people to the fearful manner in which they are being misgoverned, and to warn them in time to enable them, if they will, to avert a financial calamity greater than ever before befell so fair a city. Her growth, it is true, has been marvelous even among American cities. She has neither the extremes of wealth or poverty which characterize New-York; but in intelligence, morality, general thrift and enterprise, and in most of the qualities that make a city desirable as a place of residence, we know of none that surpasses her. But her taxes are positively fearful, and unless the rapid increase which has been going on for the last six years can be checked, must at no distant day seriously interfere with her growth and prosperity. To show that we do not overdraw the picture, nor state anything that is not confirmed by the testimony of her own officials, we quote from the Mayor's annual Message for 1869.

After showing that the present debt of the City is $18,559,250, and that of Kings County over $4,000,000, he states that the amount demanded for county purposes this year is $1,600,000, an excess of $594,795 11 over that required for the previous year, and $1,150,060 more than was expended in 1863. He further says, "with only five years more of increased outlay in the proportion which has prevailed since 1863, our rate of taxation will exceed seven per cent." "And," continues the Mayor, "every man can see that with taxes over *seven* per cent. upon our valuation capital, and every citizens seeking merely a residence would avoid Brooklyn as a *plague spot*."

If we are actuated by hostility to Brooklyn for merely publishing a truthful statement of her financial condition, what does the *Eagle* say of its Democratic Mayor?

This year when the Assessors had completed their assessment, and the amount of money to be raised had been ascertained, it was found that the rate of taxation would be four and a half per cent. We stated that the effect of a rate of taxation so excessive would be to drive from Brooklyn all incorporated and personal wealth. That banks and insurance companies could not stand up under it, and capital would be forced to seek a less exacting home. We also stated that to avoid this the Assessors increased the assessed valuation of the real estate of Brooklyn twenty-five per cent., the effect of which was to reduce the rate of taxation from four and a half to between three and four per cent., and thus relieve the banks and other personal property to the extent of this difference. That such was the true object of the movement will appear from the remarks of Assessor FIELD, made on introducing the resolutions, providing for the increased valuation. In describing the effect of keeping the rate at five and a half per cent., he says:

> "*Third*—We should lose all incorporated companies who can escape by removal of their principal offices. Insurance companies, banks, manufacturing organizations, railroads and other incorporated institutions would find it impossible to stand up against the current which swept five per cent. of their capital every year out of their coffers.
>
> "*Fourth*—We should lose almost the entire $18,000,000 of personal property now assessed; at least all that portion of it which could be invested in non-taxable bonds."

And in an interview between the State Assessors and the Assessors of Brooklyn, occurring since the publication of our previous article, Mr. FIELD stated what had already been the effect of a high rate of taxation upon Brooklyn. Many persons came here to reside, having small incomes, and invested in personal property, and when they found three and a half per cent. taken out, they left. There have been repeated instances of this kind.

In view of the foregoing, will the *Eagle* repeat its denial of our statement, that the reason of this increase was to be found in the desire of the officials of Brooklyn to satisfy and quiet the corporations and the owners of personal wealth, and thereby prevent the explosion which would certainly follow the withdrawal of their capital from its limits.

The old assessment of Brooklyn was too high; in proportion to its market value it was clearly assessed higher than any other portion of the State, except the City of New-York.

To equalize the assessment of the different counties of the State is the duty of State Assessors. Outside the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, real estate is not assessed more than thirty per cent. of its market value, while the assessment of Brooklyn, before the late increase, stood at from thirty-five to forty per cent. Assessor FIELD, in introducing the resolution for the increase of of the valuation, says:

> "The value of real estate in the City of Brooklyn has increased during the years 1868 and 1869—as evidenced by the record of sales—in so much greater ratio than the estimates made by this Board, that the assessed valuation now forms no more than thirty-five to forty per cent. on the average prices for which such real estate is sold."

He further says the

> "State Board of Assessors have never assumed our valuation as the sum for which they debited the City of Brooklyn. It is almost uniformly from twenty-four to thirty millions less. The reasons they offer for this course will have no less weight should our valuation be increased. The State Assessors assert that Brooklyn is already valued at so much higher proportion than the country rates, that in equalizing the assessments throughout the State, they must give us the benefit of a lower assessment than we are willing to put upon ourselves."

This we think effectually disposes of the plausible pretexts that is now attempted to be put forth, that the reason for this sudden increase of valuation is to be found in the fact that the old valuation was absurdly low.

But if further evidence is required, it is furnished in the remarks of Assessor FIELD in an interview with the State Assessors, held since the publication of our former article:

> "Therefore we want to impress it upon you by natural arguments that the fifty-one millions we have added to the real estate value is not representative capital; it does not represent additional value; it has no foundation except in theory."

We said the new valuation was *fictitious*. It will be seen Assessor FIELD says "it has no foundation except in theory."

The true reason of this increase is that stated by us in our former article. It is an attempt on the part of the Ring to play in Brooklyn the game so successfully played by the Ring in New-York. They hope by creating the flattering delusion that the property of tax-payers has greatly increased in value, and by taxing it at a low rate, to reconcile the people to their demands, and, by this means, to be enabled to continue their annual misappropriation of vast sums nominally applied to local improvements.

We have written in the hope of attracting the attention of the people of Brooklyn to the misgovernment of their city, and also to the great injury Brooklyn has suffered and must continue to suffer by the loss of that great proportion of her wealth which is invested in and taxed for the benefit of the local improvements of New-York.

Believing that substantial and permanent relief cannot be realized by any plan that does not give her the benefit of the annual revenues derived from that wealth, we suggested annexation. We do not urge it, nor are we sure New-York would favor it; but the advantages to Brooklyn of such relief, could she obtain it, are too manifest to require further argument.

The Close of the Fiscal Year.

The close of the fiscal year of 1868-9 shows a result far more gratifying than the predictions and estimates of six and nine months ago indicated. The total receipts from Internal Revenue for the year are officially reported at $158,387,176 61. Secretary MCCULLOCH's estimate was $138,000,000; Commissioner WELLS' was $155,000,000. The receipts from customs, not yet officially given, will certainly reach $182,000,000. Mr. MCCULLOCH's estimate was $174,000,000, and Mr. WELLS' $170,000,000. The total receipts from these two sources aggregate $340,000,000 against $312,000,000 as estimated by Mr. MCCULLOCH, and $322,000,000 as estimated by Mr. WELLS. To this must be added thirty millions as receipts from lands and miscellaneous sources, which brings the total up to $370,000,000, or nearly thirty millions more than the estimates of Mr. MCCULLOCH, ($341,000,000,) and thirteen millions more than the more careful and deliberate estimates of Mr. WELLS, ($356,700,000.) The public expenditures for the year are approximately given at $322,000,000, and will probably be within rather than above this figure. This leaves the handsome surplus of *forty-eight millions* as the result of the year's finances. What is still more gratifying and encouraging is that an analysis of the figures shows that by far the greater portion of this surplus has accumulated during the past four months, or since General GRANT's administration came into power. The two features most notable in producing this result during this period are the reduction in the expenditure and the increase in the receipts of internal revenue. Certain logical causes have operated to increase the internal revenue during the closing months of the fiscal year, but the improvement is nevertheless so generally substantial as to give very solid promise for the future, especially when we note the fact that the receipts from distilled spirits for the year are nearly forty millions against fourteen millions for the previous year.

Secretary BOUTWELL has said within the past few days that there will be no difficulty in reducing the national debt by the sum of $50,000,000 during the first year of GRANT's Administration. The financial outlook at the beginning of the new fiscal year abundantly warrants this assertion. The heads of the several Departments have devoted themselves energetically to reducing their expenditures to a point within the limits of the appropriations of Congress. The expenses of the army establishment alone have been reduced nearly $25,000,000 per annum, and if there be no costly Indian wars, there is a good prospect of being able to keep the War Department expenses within the limits fixed by the last appropriation of Congress—about $40,000,000. The estimated expenditures for 1869-70 were $303,000,000, and the estimated receipts $327,000,000. It is exceedingly probable that the expenditures will be kept within the appropriations, or, say, $290,000,000. And with increased efficiency in the collection of the revenue,—a certain result—with good crops, now almost assured, and an ordinary exemption from great calamities, it seems entirely safe to anticipate a total revenue for the ensuing fiscal year of $350,000,000, and a surplus at its close of fifty to sixty millions. This result will be placed beyond doubt by the time Congress reassembles, and must form the basis of whatever action shall be taken looking to a revision or reduction of taxation. The country certainly has cause for sincere congratulation at the situation as now presented, and the prospect for the future. The pledges of President GRANT's inaugural are rapidly being fulfilled, and the people will not fail to place these facts in the balance against the complaints and criticisms engendered by personal spleen or disappointed ambition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Police Commissioners have seen proper to order a redistribution of one-half of their Captains in New-York, and, it is to be presumed, have good and sufficient reasons for their action. The transfer of a Police Captain from a precinct where he has long held sway, may eradicate some abuses, but in some cases it would seem that it must entail at least temporary inefficiency, and the whole matter of transfers cannot therefore be considered as anything better than an experiment. If the Captain of one precinct uses his position for underhanded private emolument, we can understand why his little arrangements should be broken up by his removal, but we do not consider that it is therefore necessary to also remove a Captain who does nothing of the kind, and in all respects performs his duties properly. The Commissioners, however, having ventured on this experiment, we hope that neither they nor the public, who are chiefly interested, will have any cause to complain of the result.

The Police Surgeons have not yet made any response to a resolution passed some days since by the Police Commissioners, requiring them to report the number of cases attended by each during the past years. As the surgeons have fallen under the suspicion, which is doubtless unmerited, of caring more for the emoluments of office than its duties, we trust they will respond to the resolution at the earliest moment, and thus put beyond question the amount of work done by each of them in return for the liberal salary of $2,250 per annum they each receive.

We certainly beat all other nations in every sort of human undertaking, and the ingenious audacity of a free people is fearfully and wonderfully exhibited in the way the bank safes are broken into. It is the romance of burglary, the like of which we never read of in English, French or German journals. We have an idea that, in future, the best security of bank valuables would be somewhere *outside* the safe—in a box on the mantel-piece or with the waste papers in the ash-barrel. Certainly if the use of safes is to continue, it will be necessary to have watchmen for them, who will not sleep in the garret, but in the office, and on the very spot through which burglars would be expected to come up from the lower floor.

General PRIM, in reply to Señor ORENSE, says there will be no more *coups d'état* in Spain and all concerned may take his word for it. Spain will move like Italy. The revolutionary changes in the latter have produced no counter-action in those principalities that have undergone them. When the tempters draw near that Italian border, to raise a breeze and have RIBEIRI's "good estate" again, they are seen to vanish presently, like mountain mist, "with a word speaking." Spain has hitherto worked under a discreet compulsion, and will be likely to do so to the end. The genius of CARLYLE's "constable" seems to have a large predominance in all these Peninsular affairs.

The late disturbances in Paris seem to have been a good deal "stimulated" and wanting in the terrible spontaneity of the older emeutes. It now appears that the agitators were, at least in some cases, bribed with five franc pieces to "sail in." Many declared that the Emperor made more of the affair than it merited, which is very likely. At any rate, he did not seem to be very much afraid of it.

As regards those sales of real estate at Rahway, we think the people who attend them should have a conscience, and not run "like half-starved lunatics for the lunch," if they do not intend to buy land. Very likely, indeed, some of them have no money to buy; and the voracity would go to prove this; for, as a general rule, people who have little or no money have the fiercest appetites. Still, the lunch-providers need not be too hard on them. Those hungry customers show, in a manner not to be mistaken, that the air and climate of Jersey have given them mighty appetites; and this leads to the conclusion that it must be a healthful and desirable region for foreign settlement.

A Washington correspondent of the *Alta Californian* reports that in a conversation about the capital of the Pacific State, General SHERMAN told how a man named SEMPLE went to the Vallejo Ranch, near Yerba Buena, and agreed with him to name the city to be built on the shore of the bay after Señora *Francisca* Vallejo. We have an idea that there is some mistake here, for that place seems to have been called "San Francisco" long before the Americans from the East went into the country. There is some curious misunderstanding in SHERMAN's mind about the naming of the Pacific metropolis.

Writers of thrilling stories for the journals and "Dime" series need be in no want of a hero. There is one ready to hand, furnished with every attribute needful. The name is *Hildebrand*, to begin with—one of the boldest and grimmest in romance; and any one objecting against *Samuel*, should remember the famous hill-champion of the Caucasus. HILDEBRAND stands six feet one; with hawk nose, florid or blood-colored spot on each cheek, black slouched hat, butternut coat, and walks erect with head thrown back after the manner of all reckless bushwhackers. Such is the Hue and Cry of Missouri. HILDEBRAND is making for the Mississippi with a reward of $10,000 for his head. It is a very exciting subject, for as an old poet says,

> "It more stirs the blood
> To rouse the lion than to start the hare."

There is a report that HILDEBRAND is dead. It may be so; but a proper desperado of that sort, who has killed eighty victims, is nearly as good dead as living—and better probably.

That checking of the French Cable only tends to give the public a greater assurance of its ultimate success, since it shows the great care and caution of those who have it in hand, and who chose rather to lose time and suffer temporary disparagement than to endanger the line

in the tossing of a violent sea. They seem to keep their eyes warily on the end, and to be mindful of the serviceable old motto, *Respice finem*—or *funem*—if they should prefer that reading.

Our London correspondent, in his sketch of the notabilities figuring in that venerable and close-packed metropolis, says the tradesmen there are deploring the dullness of business and crying out against the Queen for not residing among them. They should remember their stout predecessors on that ground, who, when told by JAMES I. that he could make some other city the Court capital, hoped His Majesty would at least leave them the River Thames! Royalty is no great staff to lean upon nowadays even in England, and the Prince of WALES is not helping to restore its prestige—if all our correspondent says be true.

The new Cattle Market at Weehawken is a very great improvement, as regards the condition of the animals, and consequently that of the meat in the market. But here another consideration comes in, and people in general will ask, Why should not the beasts be slaughtered over there? Such an arrangement would spare our up-town citizens a good deal of inconvenience and the butchers' business could be done in a more cleanly and satisfactory manner, in a place which is so much out of the way and yet so very near the City markets.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Drama at Home.

Theatrical affairs in the City are not at all a fruitful theme of comment. The bills at most of the theatres are unchanged, and the prosperity of each and all is by no means brilliant. Speculations as to the incidents of the coming season are the only topics of comment for the present. Nothing whatever is known, it seems, as to the prospects of a Fall season at Wallack's. Booth's will be tenanted first by Mr. JEFFERSON, and then by Miss BATEMAN. The Grand Opera House will be reopened, possibly under the management of Mr. F. C. BANGS; the nature of the attraction, however, cannot be referred to, as yet, with any degree of certainty. The Fifth-avenue Theatre, henceforward under the management of Mr. DALY, will perhaps be brightened with the presence of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, whom Mr. DALY, we are told, seeks to engage, with a view to producing "Twelfth Night." At Niblo's, "Arrah Na Pogue" with Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY will succeed "Sinbad" early in August; Miss ROSE EYTINGE will probably play *Arrah Meelish*. At the Olympic, in September, a piece first given a quarter of a century ago, will be enacted by Messrs. J. K. MORTIMER, ASA CUSHMAN, assisted by a regular company. Mr. COLVILLE sailed for Europe yesterday to seek plays and actors for Wood's Museum. The minor legitimate drama will have a permanent abode, we understand, at the Theatre Comique. The Waverley may have for its occupants Mr. DAN BRYANT and his swarthy associates. These announcements are pretty authoritative, and are too significant as to the character of the Autumn season to need comment. Their summary is all that can be offered in the shape of local intelligence of interest.

EXPERIENCE OF A LION TAMER.

The Charleston *News* prints an account of the experience of Herr LENGEL, the lion tamer, furnished a representative of that journal by Herr LENGEL himself. This is quite interesting, and is therefore worth reproduction. "We found Mr. LENGEL," says the narrator, "lying down reading, not suffering much, but very restless. He is apparently about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, but is really ten years older. He told us that he is a native of Philadelphia, and has been engaged in the lion-taming business for eighteen years, during which time he has served in the circusses of J. M. JUNE, S. B. HOWE, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, HAIGHT & CHAMBERS, VAN AMBURGH, RAYMOND & CO., CASTELLO and AMES, the latter of which he is with at present. JUNE is dead, HOWE and BARNUM have quit the business, HAIGHT & CHAMBERS failed in Texas two years ago. HAIGHT and CASTELLO are now 'showing' in California. In answer to a question as to his manner of taming lions, he replied at length, saying that 'it was a gift of nature' with him. I have no fear of them. People tell me every time I get a wound that it ought to be a warning to me, and should make me fear to go in the cage again. But it does not. When I am away from the lions I get homesick, and when I can go where they are and my wounds prevent me from going into the cage, I get more homesick still. I never met any lions I could not tame. Three years ago, I tamed five in New York, which, while in Europe had killed one man and badly mangled another, who attempted to tame them. In three weeks after they were put in my charge, they were as tame as I wished, though they were before considered untamable. I very seldom use force in taming them, but sometimes it becomes necessary—kindness is my usual plan; I am always careful to keep my eye upon them. Every one who has seen 'the lion tamer' leaving the cage after his feat of laying down among the lions, putting his feet on their heads, feeding them and firing off pistols, has doubtless noticed how careful he was—stepping out backwards very deliberately, and watching closely the beasts which always advanced upon him. In speaking of this, he said: If I did not keep my eye upon them they would jump at me. They have sense enough to know that I am retreating from them, and they gain courage; there is more danger to me at this time than at any other. If the lions were at liberty, I would fear to go near them. Some people think that a lion born in America is more docile, partaking less of the savage nature of the brute, than one born in Africa or Asia. Not so. I would rather have to tame a litter born in either of the last two mentioned places than a litter born in this country—the latter are more dangerous and less easily tamed. Mr. LENGEL has been bitten a number of times by lions, lionesses we should have said, as the males have never done so; the lionesses, said he, 'are more treacherous and deceitful than the lions.' He has been slightly scratched an almost innumerable number of times. He has never had to lay up but twice from his wounds. The description of the wounds and the places where he received them are mentioned below. The first wound was a bite in the left leg, in Western Pennsylvania, while with Barnum's Circus. The second was received while with S. B. HOWE & CO., in Augusta, Ga., being severely bitten in the left hand. The wound caused him to lose the use of his middle finger. The third was inflicted at Little Rock, Ark., by a lioness in Howe & Castello's Circus. This time two fingers of the right hand were mangled. He has full use of them now. The fourth was received in Madison, Ind., last Summer. The lioness seized him by the right leg, driving her teeth into the calf of his leg until they nearly met. The fifth was received last April in New-Orleans. The animal seized him by the left leg, inserting one tooth of the lower jaw an inch and a half into the calf, and a tooth of the upper jaw the same depth into the upper side of the knee joint. Mr. LENGEL was confined to his bed awhile, but when the circus moved he came along, and gave two exhibitions, one in Augusta and one in Savannah, the latter of which, he says, is a paradise for a circus. On coming here he made arrangements to perform last Wednesday, but his leg paining him, he consulted Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON, who ordered him to bed at once, telling him that the bone of the leg was injured. This order was obeyed, and Mr. LENGEL still remains in bed. He is able, however, to travel about the room occasionally. It is somewhat of a coincidence that Dr. ROBERTSON has attended his patient on two other occasions at the Pavilion Hotel for wounds received from lionesses—all of the wounds being upon the left side of the body. Herr LENGEL does not think he was bitten but once intentionally. He says the lionesses when together never meet, but they snarl and snap at each other—two of them never live peacefully in the same cage—and states that it is his opinion that, with the exception mentioned, when he aggravated one beyond endurance, he was in the way, and was bitten for one of the lionesses. He has the teeth and claws of the lioness which he thinks bit him purposely. The teeth are an inch and a half long, with a root about two and a half inches in length. If the teeth were driven in flesh up to the gums, a large-sized peach stone could be planted in the hole. The claws, which the animal, like the cat, keeps unexposed till wanted, are formidable looking objects. We do not now doubt, as we once did the assertions of travelers, that one blow from a lion's paw would kill a man or tear out great masses of flesh. Herr LENGEL says he fears their claws more than their teeth—that they generally strike before they bite. Herr LENGEL will have to remain here about ten days longer, after which it is probable he will be able to rejoin his company."

The Drama Abroad.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new play, to the intended production of which at the Haymarket Theatre, frequent reference has been made, was first enacted on the night of June 21. "Miss BATEMAN," says the *Morning Herald* of the morrow, "made her *rentrée* last evening to a most brilliant and crowded house in a new domestic drama written expressly for her by TOM TAYLOR, Esq., and entitled 'Mary Warner.' Miss BATEMAN possesses in a most eminent degree the power to command the sympathies of her audience, and when it was announced that such a skillful author had drawn for her a character expressly suited to her peculiar powers," it rendered the production of the new play a matter of more than usual interest. The story is as follows: *George Warner* (Mr. HOWE) is a young and gifted artisan who, finding little scope for his talents in the mother country, determines to leave England with his wife *Mary* (Miss BATEMAN) to seek in a new country the advancement of his fortunes. With this view both husband and wife determine, without naming their resolution to each other, to ask of *George's* employers the advance of a small sum to help them on their voyage. The day they individually select for this application has witnessed the discharge of a fast young workman, *Bob Levitt*, (Mr. KENDAL,) who, loitering about the premises, hears first the husband and afterward the wife make the same request and receive the same refusal. When *Mary* has gone, *Levitt* discovers that the cash-box has been left open, and takes advantage of the opportunity to secure its contents and make good his retreat. Directly Messrs. *Dutton & Downes* discover their loss their suspicion falls upon *Mary* and *George*, they being the only persons known to have been left alone in the office. Meantime the thief, with a grotesque idea of liberality, determines to give *Warner* the money for his voyage, and reaching the house of the latter while *Mary* is still absent, he leaves the sum they had asked for, and also conceals the empty cash-box in the room. *Mary* returns home accompanied by a flighty young friend, *Milly Rigg*, (Miss CAROLINE HILL,) who has a *penchant* for *Bob Levitt*. They are startled by the appearance of *Warner's* employers, accompanied by a policeman, and almost at the same instant *George* reaches his home. He is soon made aware of the charge against him, and while fiercely protesting his innocence, the packet of notes and the broken cash-box are discovered. Overwhelmed with astonishment and maddened by rage, he is about to resist the officers, when *Mary*, bewildered by the evidence against him, and believing *George* must have yielded to temptation, yet willing at any sacrifice to save him from disgrace, accuses herself as the culprit. As the evidence appears to point conclusively to one or the other, *George* is reluctantly obliged to believe in her guilt, the act closing upon the desolated home and heart-broken husband, who beholds the wife he was so fond of in custody as a thief. Six months are supposed to elapse, and *Mary* has been convicted and committed to jail. *George*, crushed by shame at the thought of her crime, has never yet been to see her, but at the instigation of *Milly Rigg* at length consents to do so. The interview between them is made the cause of an irrevocable breach between husband and wife by their mutual misunderstanding. All the reasons brought forward by *Mary* as evidence why she assumed the guilt which was never hers are construed by *George* into a confession of the crime, while his unspoken but easily-understood coldness and contempt for her fallen condition seem to the poor wife a most bitter return for her sacrifice. Wrought to frenzy by his reproaches she bids him an eternal farewell, resolving that when her term of imprisonment shall have expired she will never see him more. *Mary* is supposed to serve the term of her conviction, and we next find her in the apartment of *Milly Rigg*, now *Mrs. Levitt*. *Mary* hears the sad story of *Bob's* improvidence, which has brought his hapless wife and child to starvation, while *Milly's* sympathy is also required for *Mary's* wrongs in suffering the penalty for a crime she now avows she did not commit. *Mary* gives her her wedding-ring to pawn for necessaries for the fever-stricken infant, and wraps her own shawl round the mother as she hastens away. *Milly* almost immediately returns, bringing with her a purse, which she represents has been given her by a gentleman. Then leaving *Mary's* shawl behind her, again goes for her purchases. Some policemen enter and accuse *Mary* of stealing the purse, and, disregarding her protestations of innocence, hurry her off to the Police Court, where she recognizes in her accuser the husband she has not seen for six long years. He will not swear to her identity as the woman who robbed him when he recognizes his wife, and she is, therefore, discharged, and hurries away before her husband can intercept her. Meanwhile *Bob* has resolved to tell *Warner* the whole truth—the remorse he has long felt at letting *Mary* bear the burden of his crime having culminated when he watched her nursing his dying child, and then saw her arrested for his wife's theft. He, therefore, goes to the man he has so much injured, and arranges with *Milly* a scheme to bring *Mary* with them to her husband's home. When *Mary* accompanies them thither *Milly* makes a pretext for leaving her alone, and soon a little girl—in fact, the one *Mary* had left an infant in her cradle—comes running in, and in the course of her childish prattle informs *Mary* that this is her birthday, and that her name is *Mary Warner*. The poor mother, torn by conflicting passions, yearning for her child, yet loathing the husband who had left her to suffer for his guilt, is about to rush away, when *George* enters, accompanied by *Bob* and *Milly*, explains that he has learnt from them all that she has innocently suffered for his sake, and the curtain falls on a happy reunion of the family. All the characters in the play have been well and carefully drawn; the situations artistically wrought and cleverly conceived; the interest of the whole being centred, not so much in the one character as in the development of the story. Among Mr. TOM TAYLOR's many successes that of "Mary Warner" will probably stand high upon the list. Miss BATEMAN's assumption of the part of *Mary* must be regarded as a complete artistic triumph. The "forms and shows of grief" were not heard in the broken accents with which Miss BATEMAN welcomed her husband to the prison, or poured out all the unutterable tenderness of a mother's heart over her unconscious child, and this very semblance of nature made them all the more touching. In some of the more pathetic portions Miss BATEMAN so acted upon the emotions of her audience that pocket-handkerchiefs were in demand. Miss BATEMAN was greeted most rapturously upon her appearance and during the performance, the delight of the audience sometimes approaching enthusiasm, and frequent calls before the curtain following as a matter of course. The other characters in the drama were admirably sustained. Mr. HOWE gave an artistic and natural interpretation of *George Warner*, while Mr. KENDAL showed some knowledge of effect as *Bob Levitt*, Mr. COMPTON appearing in a small part in his usual happy manner. Miss CAROLINE HILL had a good part in *Milly Rigg*, and did not fail to make the most of it. Other characters were sustained by the company of this theatre in their usual complete and effective manner. Miss BATEMAN received some "floral" compliments at the close, and Mr. TOM TAYLOR, in answer to a loud call, appeared to bow his acknowledgments. The success of the new play was undeniable, and it is a pity that Miss BATEMAN's engagement should be of such limited duration prior to her departure to transatlantic shores.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Miss NILSSON has appeared in England as *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," by AMBROISE THOMAS. The enthusiasm was great, *la diva* being thrice recalled at the close of the representation. Mr. SANTLEY was *Hamlet*.

The new Charing Cross Theatre has been opened to the public. The *pièce de résistance* on the first night was a drama by Mr. C. S. CHELTNAM, called "Edendale." The story is laid in the time of the American civil war. The rival hosts do not, however, cross the boards, although in the course of one of the scenes an affair of outposts is supposed to take place in the near neighborhood of the footlights if not immediately in front of them. The play is neatly contrived and written, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and its success was unquestionable.

Mr. JOHN PARRY has positively retired from the stage, and a benefit performance was being organized by which he was to profit.

About a fortnight ago was held the Summer Fair at Bradford, in England. Among the exhibitions on the Fair ground was Whittington's Menagerie, consisting of a large collection of wild beasts, which included a Barbary lioness and a good-sized male puma. At intervals, these animals were put through a performance by one of the keepers named JOSEPH PEARCE. While the latter was in the cage with the animals on Friday evening, the lioness suddenly seized him by the arm, threw him down on the floor of the cage, and held him by the throat in its grip. The spectators became greatly alarmed, and while some, in the hope of rendering assistance, began to tear out the boards near the cages, others began to retreat by the passages. In a moment of the greatest apprehension, the puma fortunately struck the lioness a blow with the paw, and, thus diverted from the keeper, the brute turned savagely upon the puma, and the pair engaged in a fierce fight. The keeper, apparently little injured, immediately regained his control over the beasts, and persisted in finishing the performance.

At the Paris Ambigu, "Les Quatre Henri," a sensational drama of mediocre merit had been enacted. At the Théâtre de Cluny, "Le Grief Polonais," by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, had been produced with great success.

ALBERT GRISAR is dead. He was author of "Bonsoir, Monsieur Pantalon," a charming opera, and of about fourteen well-known works, all remarkable for originality of thought and delicacy of treatment. M. GRISAR was aged 61 years.

ALPHONSE KARR used to say that the best profession going was literature, provided a popular author carried on some other trade. French actors and actresses have accepted this dictum. Their theatrical earnings are the smallest part of the incomes of many of them. The farcial LEVASSEUR is a bookseller; VOLLETT deals in ladies' underclothing, and sells cuffs and collars to WORTH's customers; LACROIX is a jeweler; COULOMBIER is at the head of a soup kitchen; LEMAIRE is a dramatic publisher; LASSOUCHE is a dealer in *bric-à-brac*; and BERTHELIER's stays have a higher reputation than the famous corsets of Mme. VERTU. SARAH FELIX has no end of commercial irons in the fire, but her largest revenues are derived from an oyster park and some ponds where salmon are produced on the Coste principle. CARMOUCHE speculated in a boarding-house at Pierrefonds, and the capital on which he carried on his business was furnished by his wife, JENNY VERTPRE.

The gymnast, BIERMANN, was performing at Berlin a few days ago, with his pupil, KOLBE, a lad of 14, on the tight rope, at a great height from the ground. Suddenly the cord broke under their united weight, and they fell to the ground. The younger was killed on the spot, and the other so much injured that he died the next day.

SHERIDAN's "School for Scandal" has been newly translated into German, and better than ever before. It is having a great run at Munich, and is likely to be performed at all the German theatres.

The portrait of HANDEL, presented by the illustrious composer to his relatives at Halle, on the occasion of his last visit in 1750, has just been bought by some Hamburg *dilettanti* for 400 thalers ($60.) A town subscription is proposed, with a view to its being purchased for the communal library, which already possesses 129 volumes of the master's manuscript scores.

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Removals in the War Department—Secretary Rawlins' Intentions—Mrs. Dr. Walker Successful at Last—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3.

Secretary RAWLINS does not intend to make any removals from his Department without giving those whom it is proposed to dismiss an opportunity to show their claims on the Government, and to give reasons why, in their own opinion, they should be retained in service. In all cases where a clerk is singled out for dismissal the Secretary causes a note to be addressed to him, informing him of the fact and asking him to assign reasons why sentence should not be pronounced.

RESIGNATION OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. WALSH of Philadelphia, Chairman, and Mr. CAMPBELL of St. Louis, members of the Indian Peace Commission, have resigned their positions. Mr. WALSH could not have his own way.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.

President GRANT will remain in the City on the 4th and 5th; Secretary RAWLINS intends to visit his home in Connecticut; and Postmaster-General CRESWELL will spend his time in Maryland.

A POSITION FOR MRS. DR. WALKER.

Mrs. Dr. WALKER's persistency in the office-seeking line will probably be rewarded by a position in the Treasury Department. It is understood that the Third Auditor consented to give her a place some days ago, but that Secretary BOUTWELL has not yet approved the appointment.

THE WEATHER.

The warmest weather this Summer came to us to-day. The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade, but so far no cases of sun stroke have been reported.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 3.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency shipped during the week: To national banks, $63,990; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depositary at Pittsburg, $30,000. Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation, $342,018,600, and for public deposits, $24,907,350. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $177,350; total amount burned to date, $14,644,377. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $120,410; total amount issued heretofore up to date, $14,464,303; total amount outstanding at this date, $299,749,808. Fractional currency redeemed during the week, $365,350.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,333,400.

The Treasury Office is being removed to-day from the old Treasury Building to the new department in the north extension.

THE GRANT-BORIE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a copy of the letter of President GRANT accepting the resignation of Ex-Secretary BORIE:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this day tendering your resignation of the position of Secretary of the Navy is received. I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always felt for you increased with further acquaintance will continue while acquaintance lasts. I accept your resignation with regret, therefore, and I hope that the quiet you will find in retirement may restore you to perfect health.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The above is a correct copy of the President's letter accepting Mr. BORIE's resignation, taken from another copy of the same sent by Mr. BORIE to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of completing the files. The letter was written while Mr. BORIE was in the President's room, and taken away before a copy was made. But for this reason the Press would have been furnished with a copy before.

DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President JOHNSON, accompanied by his son and Colonel JOHN WILLIAMS, left this morning on the Southern train for Greenville, Tenn.

THE REPORTED CABINET CHANGES.

There is authority for stating that no Cabinet changes are contemplated, and that all which has been recently said on that subject in various newspapers is merely speculation.

NEW INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

Brevet Major-General W. B. HAZEN, of the Sixth United States Infantry, in addition to his present duties in the Indian Territory, has been directed to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

DECISION ON THE TOBACCO TAX.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS confirms the action of certain Revenue officers who are requiring auctioneers to pay the special tax on their sales of leaf tobacco, and also the tax of $1 per $1,000 on sales in excess of $10,000 annually. He decides that the payment of another special tax as commission merchant, manufacturer, auctioneer, &c., does not relieve them from the liability to pay this special tax if the merchant, manufacturer or auctioneer sells leaf tobacco. He says a uniform practice in this respect will be required in all parts of the country.

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM WARD has been appointed Postmaster at Newark, N. J., *vice* WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

NAVY.

Commander C. C. Carpenter is ordered to duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard as Inspector of Supplies. Surgeon Daniel Egbert is ordered to the naval station at League Island.

Five Human Bodies Found Packed in Barrels in the River at Louisville.

From the Louisville Express, July 1.

A great *furore* was created throughout the city, last evening, by the announcement being made by a negro, that five barrels containing five human bodies, had been found in the river four miles above the city. Coroner MOORE received information of the horrible discovery early last night. Collecting a party of gentlemen, with which to form a jury, he proceeded to the place where the discovery had been made, and after examining the contents of the barrels, which had been dragged on shore, sure enough the human bodies were found. Some of them had their feet cut off, some were minus arms, hands, &c.; others had no heads, and all of the five bodies were more or less mutilated. A brief investigation divulged the fact, beyond any dispute, that the remains had been subjects for the dissecting table of some one of our medical colleges. A negro was seen to drive an express wagon to the same spot early yesterday morning and unload the barrels containing the bodies into the river, but from which college the remains came is not known.

MARSHAL BARLOW.

The Action in the Union Republican General Committee.

From the Albany Journal, July 2.

As might have been expected from its previous denunciations of that officer, the Union Republican General Committee of New-York has adopted resolutions requesting President GRANT to remove Marshal BARLOW from his office—the ground alleged against him being that he does not appoint Republicans as his subordinates.

In its length and breadth, this charge is absolutely false, and those who make it know the fact. There is no more true and faithful Republican than General BARLOW. At the same time, it would not be easy to find a man more free from affiliation with cliques and factions, or who despises them more heartily. The real nature of his offence is this: A deputation from the General Committee waited upon him, and impudently demanded the appointment of a list of place-men and hangers-on, whom they had chosen. He politely told these gentlemen that he did not require their assistance in the management of his affairs. They then insisted that he should make all his appointments from New-York City. To this, he responded that he did not consider the Marshalship a local office, and should feel at liberty to take his subordinates from any point, provided they were faithful and competent. And that was all.

Marshal BARLOW is a splendid officer. His praises are in the mouths of all honest citizens. He has introduced into his office more system and efficiency than it has known in many years. It would be a singular and mortifying spectacle if this faithful public servant, intent only upon the right performance of his duties, should be removed because he will not consent to establish a hospital for partisan hacks and curbstone politicians, and make his position a source of power and pelf to an arrogant clique. The adoption of a resolution making this request is a gross insult to the President, and he will probably treat the petition with the contempt it deserves.

The so-called Republican General Committee is in no sense fairly representative of the Republican Party in the metropolis. Under the control of men like CHARLEY SPENCER, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, and other shrewd and selfish demagogues of like character, it has degenerated into a mere factious machine, which is run for their benefit, and to keep them prominently before the public. The doors are closed against all who will not submit to the dictation of these men, and degrade political action by making it merely subservient to the feathering of their nests. As a consequence, thousands of the most intelligent Republicans of the metropolis, who stand squarely upon the Chicago platform, are denied representation on the Committee, or participation in primaries, ward committees, and convention delegateships. The number of those thus "tabooed" by the fiat of CHARLEY SPENCER is very generally underestimated. In 1867 we polled a little over 26,000 votes in New-York City—and we should not have had even this small number but for the aid of men in whom the "close corporation" decline to recognize party fidelity. Last year our best men, on all sides, made a vigorous attempt to secure harmony, which was successful in temporarily defeating the bigotry of the "ring" and achieving a very general union upon GRANT and GRISWOLD. The result was a total of more than 47,000 Republican votes—a gain of 21,000 in a single year. But the KINGSLEYS and GRIDLEYS are again at the front, and the old policy of proscription is enforced anew with unabated vigor. Figures such as we have quoted show what the Republicans of the State at large have a right to demand. They have been called annually to the up-hill work of carrying elections, despite these shameful dissensions, and succeeded in doing so until overborne by the tremendous wave of Democratic corruption and villany last Fall. But they have been looking over matters, and have reached the conclusion that it is not recompense for a loss of fifteen thousand votes to the ticket, to have CHARLEY SPENCER display his several pounds—"be the same more or less"—of watch charms, and air his orotundo voice, as Grand Mogul of the "General Republican Committee." We expect that this feeling will take decided shape at the next Convention in Syracuse, and that if the close corporationists cannot be pledged to a decent line of conduct, a movement will be made to have both Committees in New-York City declared factional and irregular, and to direct a reorganization of the Republicans upon some equitable basis, under charge of the State Central Committee. Until something of this kind is done, the Republican vote of the metropolis will continue to be, as it has been for years, much less than it is possible to secure.

How the Committee's Action Strikes an Outsider.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, July 3.

The Republican General Committee of New-York City has taken action which, of course, seems to the members just and wise, but it will not bear the test of criticism. By forty-four yeas to twenty-four nays, they adopted resolutions condemning General BARLOW, United States Marshal, for his independent course, and calling on General GRANT to remove him. The resolutions were reported by a committee which had been appointed to visit General BARLOW and remonstrate with him. It seems from the discussion that he was charged with appointing his subordinates "merely to gratify himself, and not to build up the party;" that he failed to use his patronage for the special purpose of "building up the Republican Party in New-York City," and that "most of his appointees are from the country." It was replied that, however he had ignored local organizations, none of his appointees are Democrats, and his gallant services in the war were pleaded in his behalf. It looks much as if the General, while selecting Republicans, of course, had chosen his subordinates with a special view to their aiding him in the discharge of his duties. He brought men from the country, probably because he knew them and could depend upon them. Within the week past General BARLOW has so efficiently done his duty in connection with the neutrality laws (though Admiral PORTER of the Navy Department evidently does not hurry to help him) as to win warm praise even from political opponents. In all respects he has been spoken of highly ever since he was appointed. It was his first business to do his duty; and that is the true way for him to "build up his party." Taking for his staff strangers selected because of their partisan service would cripple him and in the long run injure his party. Betting men may safely wager their pile that General GRANT will not disturb General BARLOW on such charges.

A Remedy Worse than the Disease—New-York and Brooklyn.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Hostility to Brooklyn interests seems an instinct of the New-York Press. It is not an occasional symptom, but a chronic development. Misinformation as to our affairs is not a more confirmed characteristic than misrepresentation of them. Our great neighbor apparently regards this city as a perpetual limitation of its own growth, and as a distasteful opposite to much that dignifies a community. There may be good cause for a temper that has the quality of positive, personal jealousy, but at all events it is certain that just recognition of Brooklyn is a surprising exception in the conduct of the New-York papers. Not long ago the *Herald*—with a view of adding to its subscription list and extending its advertising patronage in this city, which with habitual and amusing arrogance it regards chiefly as a branch of its business—printed an article containing friendly and appreciative mention of us. This might have astonished us more had its object been less patent. The *Herald* has since fully offset its freak of generosity by frequent ill-natured flings. Another and a more consistent and honorable journal, the TIMES, has lately given much attention to our concerns, and with an affectation of generous sympathy, and under the pretence of kindly counsel, has done what it could to prejudice us in the judgment of outsiders. Unlighted streets, ill-regulated thoroughfares, and dangerous suburbs no longer arouse the anxiety of our contemporaries on the other side of the river. Just now it is our financial situation that troubles them. The TIMES yesterday returned to the subject of taxation, and drew an exceedingly gloomy picture of the actual present and probable future. It proved, to its own satisfaction, that we are rapidly drifting to bankruptcy. It anticipated the early withdrawal of "all personal and incorporated wealth." It declared that no bank or insurance company would remain here, but that all such monied institutions must speedily close their doors and begin business somewhere else. It relentlessly depopulated Brooklyn of all its citizens, except the comparatively small number that cannot get away, and left the town a wilderness of "non-resident lands." The reader of the TIMES, accepting its predictions with unquestioning faith, might expect this morning to see moving toward the ferries long lines of trucks loaded with the household goods of alarmed residents, fleeing as from a city of pecuniary destruction. As nothing of the kind can be seen, and as the procession of furniture trucks moves not to but from the ferries, in yearly increasing force, the vaticinations of the TIMES must be received with doubt approaching absolute suspicion. Our prophet of evil finds no help for us in our own devices. It regards the increased valuation of the Assessors as "a mere subterfuge," and pronounces the policy "remarkable" and "pernicious"—ignoring what is obvious enough, that the relatively high rate of taxation here is to be attributed in a large measure to the inadequate aggregate estimate of property. It calls the new valuation "fictitious," overlooking the fact that the fiction lay in the old and absurdly insufficient assessment. But the TIMES has its own plan for our relief. "Was ever," it asks, "substance more completely sacrificed to shadow?" And then it invites us to sacrifice our substance, not to a shadow, but to a very positive and dreadful reality. It gravely proposes that we shall abandon our "separate corporate existence," relinquish our municipal independence, and consent to "annexation to the great Metropolis." The remedy is far worse than the disease, even were the disease as threatening as the TIMES would have us believe. Annexation, instead of the end, would be the beginning of troubles. What sort of an entertainment is this to which we are invited? We waive all sentimental considerations and put out of sight the conventionally "moral" aspects of the case. We shall not refer to the flagrant viciousness, as disclosed in police returns, of the Metropolis that wooes us to its embrace; or to the degraded condition of its lower strata of population, its centres of festering corruption, its established nuisances, its crowded tenement-houses and underground life; or to many other shames and shams of which we should share the disgrace were the proposed union perfected. It is not necessary to go so far in the consideration of the question. The public and municipal consequences of the suggested alliance assure its rejection. We cannot tell what may be in store for us as the result of a bad political example, but thus far the local Government of Brooklyn is of clarified purity compared with that of New-York. Shall we accept the rule of the Metropolitan Ring, with its court-house and kindred frauds, its organized peculation, its bold and systematic swindling? Shall we have for Mayor of the great consolidated City a genial genius such as OAKEY HALL, evading laws in the disposition of valuable franchises with a shameless candor only equaled by unprincipled recklessness? While a TWEED and a SWEENY manage the legislative machine, shall a frisky FISK run our Judiciary as he would run a railroad or an *opera bouffe* company, boasting that he carries in his pocket the blank decrees of our Courts, with the privilege of filling them at his discretion? New-York, which has long overshadowed, no doubt would rejoice to absorb us, but Brooklyn is not quite ready to be absorbed. The TIMES does not show in detail how annexation is to be financially profitable to us. It does not say whether New-York will assume our debt and hereafter pay our taxes as well as its own. But the omission is unimportant; the negotiations will not reach that point. Nothing less than actual bankruptcy, of which the TIMES parades a bugbear, a sale of our city at auction, and its purchase by the Ring at a nominal price, can accomplish the union proposed as a violent remedy for an exaggerated disease.

THREE POLITICAL LETTERS.

Alexander H. Stephens, Lewis D. Campbell and Samuel Cary.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has written a letter touching the question of the eligibility of the negro members of the State Legislature, and the weight to which the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State is entitled with the General Assembly. He says that he believes the decision of the Court, affirming the eligibility of negroes to office in Georgia, to be in accordance with the law and Constitution, and he doubts not that, had he been on the bench, he should have come to the same conclusion, though not exactly by the same process of reasoning. He says, moreover, that he thought the two Houses committed an error in deciding that the negro members were disqualified to hold office; but it was a question which they alone had the right and power under the Constitution to decide; and the decision having been made by them, it cannot be again opened or reversed by any court, nor even by themselves. Mr. STEPHENS thinks, however, that in the future, when doubtful questions are brought before the General Assembly, or where the convictions of the members are not both clear and strong, they should be influenced by this decision of the Court.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, has written a letter to a friend, replying very fully to questions propounded by him on the political topics of the day. He says, first, that he remains unchanged and uncompromising in his opposition to any extension of the right of suffrage, believing that if any change is to be made, it would be better to curtail it than to extend it. As for negro suffrage, it was, he says, upon that vital point that he severed his connection with the Republican Party; and if it should now be found important to extend the voting privilege in Ohio, he would much prefer giving it to the women than to the negroes. He is "especially opposed to the fraudulent means through which the Republican Party are persistently endeavoring to fasten negro suffrage upon Ohio;" and he condemns the alarming aggressions which the party calling itself Republican has made upon the principles which constitute a Republican Government. The currency he regards as certainly in a bad condition; he would not have the Government repudiate any of its bonds, "but pay all according to contract," he never having entertained a doubt of the propriety or justice of paying off the bonds in greenbacks where the contract does not expressly provide for the payment in coin. In conclusion he says that although originally a protectionist, observation and experience have greatly modified his views on this subject, and he is not prepared to say that he would even now oppose the throwing open of our ports of entry to all the nations of the earth who would open theirs to us.

General SAMUEL F. CARY, of Ohio, has written a letter, in which he says that he opposed the Fifteenth Amendment when in Congress, and that he knows no good reason why other States and the Federal Government should compel the people of Ohio to accept negro suffrage in the election of State and municipal as well as Federal officers. He condemns the course pursued by the dominant party to secure the adoption of this amendment both North and South, and expresses the opinion that Congress has no more right to shut out representatives from Texas until she ratifies it, than it has to turn out Ohio representatives because her Legislature rejected it. Respecting the payment of the public debt he has not changed his mind; "where the law provides for coin payment of bonds they should be so paid." The national bank notes should be withdrawn, and the bonds now redeemable should be paid in legal money. "The demand for gold," he says, "is insolent and unjust, and the passage of the Gold bill by Congress, if it had the force of law, would justify the entire repudiation of the public debt, if it is not itself the first step toward repudiation." He declares his belief in the principles of free trade, and in conclusion says that the people have occasion to be alarmed at the rapid progress we are making toward a centralized, consolidated despotism.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

Interview Between the Committee of Ways and Means and Prominent Chinese Merchants of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 25, Senators WADE and CONKLING and the House Committee of Ways and Means met with the representatives of the six Chinese companies of the city and several of the leading merchants and bankers. There was an interchange of compliment and sentiment, and one of the Chinese representatives, FUNG TANG, delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me, and all Chinese merchants of San Francisco, great pleasure to meet honorable Senators and Members of Congress of the United States. We are made very happy by seeing you here, for we can explain to you our wishes and the wants of our people. Our Government took pleasure in appointing an American Ambassador to make treaties with foreign Powers, and we are satisfied with your treaty with our nation, but want the just protection it promises. America is probably better known to the Chinese people than any other country, because many of our people have lived here, and written home faithful accounts of the country. China is a very old nation, but our people have learned many new things from the Americans. The population of China is very large, and intercourse between our countries will be very intimate, if we have just laws to protect us. You probably know that we have very rich merchants and bankers in China, but we cannot advise them to risk their capital here when their agent cannot testify in your Courts, for like your own capitalists they wish to know that their property is protected and secure to them before parting with it. Much gold and silver is hoarded in China which might be used profitably here, if the Chinese felt sure we had full and proper protection. We merchants have tried to be honest and fair in our dealings with your merchants here, and have paid our debts to Americans as scrupulously as to our own people. The managers of some of your largest San Francisco firms, engaged in trade with China, who have trusted us for hundreds of thousands of dollars at a time, without security, are here to prove the truth of what I say. We have introduced your grain and other American produce into China, and labored to establish a trade, which, if properly encouraged, must prove of great value to this country. We hope you will pass a law doubling the Government pay to your line of China steamers, and oblige them to run each way twice a month; for we feel certain that the cost will be small, when compared to the benefits your country will receive. Captain ELDRIDGE will tell you how much of their freight and passage money is paid by our people now—and should you increase the number of trips, we will do all in our power to support this line, and thus insure its success.

At the banquet given in this city before the sailing of the first American steamship for China, I made a speech full of congratulations on the commencement of this great enterprise. All Chinese felt very happy, because we thought it would make our nations better acquainted, and we hoped you would, by knowing us, learn to like us, and be willing to protect us from some evils we now suffer, and which we think unjust. We think your special tax, collected only from Chinese miners, is not according to our treaty with your Government. We are willing to pay taxes cheerfully when taxed equally with others. We also think the tax of five dollars collected from each Chinaman for coming into this State is not right, if this is a free country. But most of all we feel the want of protection to life and property when Courts of justice refuse our testimony, and thus leave us defenceless and unable to obtain justice for ourselves, and often for others. The Chinese who come to California to labor are poor men, so our companies, which are formed to assist them, and not to oppress them, advance money to bring them here, but no slavery exists at all among our people, for every man receives wages for his labor and works voluntarily. Some people in California have said we had slaves here, but it is not true. We make men contribute from their earnings enough to pay their debts, if money has been advanced to bring them to this country. China can furnish you good, faithful, industrious men to cultivate rice and cotton in your Southern States if you wish to employ them; or to raise tea and silk in California, if you will make laws to protect and make them feel safe, and insure them equal justice with other nations, according to their treaty with your Government. As a people, we wish to do right and treat all people well. If you will converse with my countrymen here to-day, they will answer any questions you wish to ask, and we hope, on your return to Washington, you will speak favorably of us to the United States Government. For all Chinese in California and the Chinese merchants of San Francisco, we welcome you here, and thank you kindly for thinking of us and honoring us with a visit. We have received much kindness from many excellent people in California, all of which we appreciate, and for which we gratefully tender our thanks.

A LIVELY SNAKE STORY.

A Serpent in Ohio, Sixteen Feet Long, Gives Chase to Two Boys—They Finally Dispatch Him.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, July 2.

For some time past an immense black snake has been seen on the Chittenden farm, on the Westerville road, about two miles from the city, and by reason of his fearful proportions and defiant attitudes, has filled the neighborhood with alarm and terror. Not long since he was seen slowly traversing a field, with head erect, and bearing in his mouth a large rooster, which he had captured on a foraging expedition, and at another time an amateur sportsman, of this city, suddenly came upon him as he was in the act of crushing a cat in his tightening folds. The snake was of such great size, and manifested so much rage that the young man immediately ran away from the terrible locality, not once thinking of his gun, which he might have used most effectively in destroying the monster. The fact of seeing the snake was reported to a number of acquaintances on the arrival home of the frightened hunter, and the next day a number proceeded to the locality where he was seen the day before, but no trace of his snakeship could be found, and the hunter was jeered by his companions as the victim of a baseless imaginary fear. The following day two boys were walking in the same neighborhood, and came upon the snake, who, with erect head and darting tongue, at once gave chase. The boys ran furiously for nearly half a mile, closely followed by the reptile, before he slackened his speed and gave up the chase. This also was reported, and again an exploring party visited the ground, and searched carefully for the snake, but without success. On Tuesday morning of this week, the same two boys again visited the Chittenden farm, this time better prepared to encounter the foe should he put in an appearance. They had not been on the grounds a great while before they were gratified by an appearance of the monster, who was approaching them with evident warlike intent. The boys took position, and so soon as an opportunity presented, made such well-directed shots as to place their enemy entirely in their power, when they soon dispatched him. The monster measured sixteen feet in length, and was proportionately large. One of the most respectable citizens of the county, a gentleman well known in Columbus, saw and measured the snake, and assures us that there is no mistake in the above statement of his length. We understand that the brave slayers of the reptile are having his skin properly stuffed, and design exhibiting it.

Letter From General Stoneman.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

DEAR SIR: I saw in a file of your paper the other day a letter from H. H. WELLS, conveying the idea that he had never made any proposition to any one to sell out the interest of the State of Virginia in any of her railroads. Mr. WELLS must have forgotten the fact that he did last Summer make to myself, in person, a verbal proposition to sell out the State's interest in one of the railroads, and that I requested him to put his views in writing and submit them to me for my consideration. He will recollect, also, that he requested me not to mention to any one the fact of his having done so until he should submit his views in writing, as I had requested. He never submitted anything in writing upon the subject.

He will recollect also that he sent a person living in New-York to me with a similar proposal in regard to another railroad, and may, perhaps, recollect the reply that was returned to this latter proposition.

It is to be regretted that Mr. WELLS postponed his denial over his own signature until my removal from the State was secured, as he and the people of Virginia could easily have been set right upon the subject by a reference to myself for a statement of the facts in the case. The names of persons and the roads are withheld for prudential reasons. Very truly yours, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brevet Major-General, late Military Governor of Virginia.

A lady in Buffalo was so startled on Wednesday by the explosion of a torpedo thrown against her face by a mischievous boy, that she uttered a scream, and the scream was so violent that she dislocated her jaw.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Lyon's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Canarsie and Rockaway.

People are just beginning to realize that they have, almost at their doors, places of Summer resort equal to any in the world. At Canarsie and Rockaway the facilities for bathing, fishing and general enjoyment are unrivaled. If you wish to spend a pleasant Fourth of July, or any other day, take the horse-cars at Fulton, Wall or South Ferry for East New-York, thence by steam to Canarsie, where the trains connect with two fine steamers for Rockaway.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Large Assortment of Fireproof Safes, new and second hand, for office and parlor use, for sale cheap, at No. 63 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington. F. M. PATRICK.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—ALLIS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. George L. Walker, Hon. ELLIAL T. FOOTE to Mrs. EMILY W. ALLIS, both of New-Haven.

DIED.

COUENHOVEN.—On Saturday, July 3, at her late residence, No. 157 West 18th-st., Mrs. MARTHA COUENHOVEN, aged 86 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

LINEN.—On Friday, July 2, after a lingering illness, Miss ANNA LINEN.

Funeral on Sunday, July 4, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Burkhalter, No. 120 West 4th-st.

MORRIS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday morning, July 2, BENJAMIN C. MORRIS, late of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Morristown, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains of Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

NORTON.—At Pawling, N. Y., on Saturday morning, July 3, FREDERICK O., infant son of Wm. A. and Minnie F. Norton.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 42 First-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SIMONTON.—On Friday morning, July 2, HARRY, infant son of J. Edward and Helen Simonton.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 423 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

TODD.—At Beirout, Syria, on Thursday, June 3, 1869, ANGELINE M., wife of William James Todd, and daughter of Ransom W. Martin, of this City.

WEIL.—On Friday, July 2, at Barre, Mass., WILLIAM W., only son of Henry and Jane Weil, in his 15th year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

SAFETY.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
OFFERS
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
IN
SMALL SAFES,
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SPECIAL DEPOSITS.
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CAN OCCUR AT ITS VAULTS.
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FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

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MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

OPEN AND FREE TO VISITORS.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. H.C. POTTER, D. D. will preach at 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, (editor of the *Liberal Christian*,) pastor, will preach in Temperance Lodge Rooms, Hanson Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 125th-st., THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Liberal Christians are earnestly and cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY, and Love Feast on FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORfolk-st., near Grand-st., will celebrate the 4th of July in special religious services SUNDAY evening. The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, D. D., will deliver a national sermon, and the choir will lead the congregation in the national hymns. The services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 34th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After July 4, the services will be discontinued until September, when they will be resumed (D. V.) in the Church edifice now in the course of erection in 7th-av., next to the southeast corner 34th-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHEY. Monthly concert at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS every SUNDAY in the Hall southwest corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.—Circles at 3 P. M. Speaking in the evening at 8 o'clock. Come in the afternoon and hear the wondrous messages of good cheer from Spirit Friends in the far-off Sunny Land. Come, if doubtful, and be convinced of the soul's immortality.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching by Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR, the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—There are religious services every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, consisting of short addresses and singing by the children of the institution. All are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermons by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIS.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av., and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, and Prayer Meeting at 6½. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Subject—*American Independence.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church, Rutgers Chapel, 6th-av., near 42d-st.—Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Communion in connection with the morning service. Monthly meeting of the Sabbath School at 3 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock by Rev. A. D. VAIL, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. G. H. COREY. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ALFRED C. ROE. Sabbath School in the morning only, during July and August, at 9 o'clock.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 3 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Dr. PRICE Rector, Home Chapel, No. 9 East 29th-st.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

THE THIRD NATIONAL CAMP-meeting will be held at Round Lake, N. Y., 12 miles from Saratoga Springs, commencing July 6 and concluding the 16th. Deduction of fare on most routes from all directions.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING AT NO. 365 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Preaching, July 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by Elder BURNS, from Montreal. The Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 20th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Morning service every Sabbath through the Summer. No evening service.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION Church, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av. (over the Savings Bank.)—Rev. JAS. M. PULLMAN will preach in the Harlem Universalist Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

LAY PREACHING.—RELIGIOUS ADdresses by business men every SUNDAY afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel, No. 361 3d-av., and at 31st-st., near Broadway. All are invited.

THE MYSTERY REVEALED.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Doom of the Roman Antichrist.*

K. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. The evening sermon appropriate to the occasion.

SPIRITUALISTS MEETING AT THE Everett rooms. Mrs. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM will speak every SUNDAY, this month, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at the same hour in the side room.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the sittings in this church are free.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by Rev. ROBERT McGONEGAL SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"POLITICAL DUTIES AND REsponsibilities under the Light of Christianity," will be the subject of a discourse in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH. Service at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Our Liberties in Danger.*

SPIRITUALISM.—ONE OF THE ORIGInal Fox Sisters rapping and writing test mediums holds seances TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at Doubleday's Rooms, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE SERVICES in the large hall will be suspended during the hot weather, from and after July 1. Notice will be given on resumption of the services in the Autumn.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, Pastor, will be open for morning service during the month of July at 10½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. only.

REV. JAMES KENNEDY, FROM IREland, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock precisely.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN. Patriotic discourse in the morning, July 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM No. 24 Cooper Institute.—Preaching by Elder STUART, SUNDAY, July 4, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾	300	Wells Fargo......	31
71,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	100	do......b60	32
500	do......small	116½	100	do......	32½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	117½	100	do......s30	32
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	122	100	do......	32
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '64	117½	10	Nassau Bank......	104
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64 c	117½	100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	31½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	118¼	100	Adams Ex......	61½
10,000	do......	118½	600	New-York Cen......	195
12,500	do......c	118½	200	do......	195
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new......c	116⅛	200	do......	195½
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67	116¼	200	do......	195¾
[illegible]	do......	116¼	200	do......b4	195½
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	116½	100	Hud. R.	163¾
60,000	do......	116½	200	Harlem R.	144
110,000	do......c	116½	200	Reading	98¼
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	116⅛	200	do......c	98½
20,000	do.	118½	100	do.	98½
10,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	108⅜	200	Lake S. & Mich. S. c	109¼
20,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	57⅞	200	do......	109½
30,000	do......	57½	100	do.	109½
50,000	do......	57¾	300	do.	109¼
5,000	N. C. 6s, o.	51½	500	do.	109⅜
5,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	51⅞	800	do......	109¾
20,000	do......c	51½	100	do......b5	109¾
20,000	do......	51½	200	Clev. & Pitts......	106
40,000	do......	51	1200	do......	106½
70,000	do......	50	200	do......	105½
10,000	do......b10	50½	100	do......	105½
20,000	do......b30	50	200	Chi. & N. W......	82¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87½	100	do......	82½
2,000	N. Y. St. B. L. B.	105½	100	do......	82½
3,000	Tol. & W., C. C. Bds.	82	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf......	96½
5,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	75½	200	do......	96¼
4,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M......	98½	100	do......c	96½
			300	Chi. & R. I. R......	118⅞
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new bds.	128	400	Mil. & St. P......	75½
			200	Tol. W. & W......c	73¼
5,000	Chic. B. & Q. 8s, ex int.	109	100	do......	73½
			100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	156½
15	Cent. Nat. Bank.	112	200	do...bot. call	157
200	Pacific Mail......b4	91	50	do......	157¼
100	do......b30	91½	100	Chi. & Alt......	162¼
400	do......	90⅞	200	N. J. C. R......	101½
10	Del. & Hud. Can. bot. call.	121	200	do......	101½
200	Wells-Fargo......	[illegible]	100	do......	101½
100	do......	28	200	Morris & Essex......	89¼
100	do......s30	27	100	H. & St. Jo......	119
100	do......s30	27	100	C., C. & Ind. C. R.	82

SECOND BOARD—12 O'CLOCK.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, R....	117¾	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......	116½
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C....	117¾	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c	116½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117½	10,000	do......	116½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Pacific Mail......	90⅞	100	Lake Shore & M.	109½
200	do......	90½	100	do......	109⅞
200	W. Un. Tel......	38⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts......	105⅞
100	do......	38⅞	100	N. W. Common..	82⅝
100	Hudson R......	163¾	100	do......	82⅝
100	do......	163¾	100	Rock Island......	118⅞
			100	do......	118⅞

SATURDAY, July 3—P. M.

The extra purchases of United States 5-20s, $3,000,000 in amount, by the Secretary of the Treasury, at noon to-day, were of the following Brokers. The whole amount offered was something less than five millions:

Jay Cooke & Co.	$962,000	at	116 45@116 55	
Fisk & Hatch	400,000	at	116 50@116 64	
Vermilye & Co.	450,000	at	116 62½	
Baker & Kitchen	50,000	at	116 68	
W. T. Hatch & Son	30,000	at	116 12@116 31	
Smith, Randolph & Co.	40,000	at	116 49	
Marx & Co.	471,000	at	116 45@116 65	
Fanshawe & Co.	472,000	at	116 45@116 65	
C. M. Schott, Jr.	80,000	at	116 40@116 55	
Chase & Higginson	65,000	at	116 49	
Total	$3,000,000			

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds ruled in correspondence with the above awards, and at the close of business they were partially higher on a scarcity of some of the 5-20s for cash delivery.

The descriptions of the United States 5-20s bought by the Secretary to-day are as follows:

1867s	$2,621,000	1864s	$40,000
1865s	265,000	1862s	74,000
Total			$3,000,000

The sales of Gold during the day advanced on Friday's last price from 136⅝ to 137@137⅛ ℔ cent., closing about 137 ℔ cent. Exchange on London dull at 109½@109⅝ ℔ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week for Gold Customs $1,756,880, and paid out $7,212,816 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. A larger amount of Gold Interest Checks have been issued for the July Interest than shown by the actual payments, which will come into the report of the following week. The payments are not so promptly called for as for the first three days for last July, by $2,700,000. The Banks gain on their Gold averages of the week $2,263,000—the average being a rising one. They lose $1,420,000 in Greenbacks by the withdrawals, in an irregular way, by certain Brokers trading for and upon the high rates of Money. To-day the Treasury paid out $2,327,000 on its extra purchases of United States 5-20s, and the Greenback average at Bank is probably a rising one. The liquidation of Loans on the present Bank Statement is $2,062,000; the decrease on the general line of Deposits, $1,245,000.

The Money market worked easier than on Thursday and Friday, and the rates to the Brokers over the holiday were 10 ℔ cent. per annum (7 in Gold) to ⅛ ℔ cent. for the three days.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds closed firm after the purchase of the day by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Railways were also generally firm, and several of the New-York and Western lines higher than on Friday. The State Bonds, except North Carolinas, new, steady. Pacific Mail advanced to 92 ℔ cent. The Brokers left the Street early to enjoy the holiday adjournment to Tuesday forenoon.

The following quotations were made at the close, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅜	116½
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	57½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	52	50
Louisiana Levee 6s	66⅝	66½
New-York Central	195⅞	196
Reading Railway	98⅛	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅝	118⅝
Northwest Common	82⅝	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	96¼	96¾
Michigan Southern	109½	109¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅝	156½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼	106¾
Pacific Mail Company	90⅞	91½
St. Paul Preferred	86	86¼
St. Paul Common	75⅝	75¼
Toledo and Wabash	72½	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	33
Mariposa Preferred	16	16
Hudson River	163¾	162¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	118⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1867	116½
5-20 reg., 1862	117½	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	121½	10-40 reg	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅞	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118¼	6s Currency	106

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	California 7s	127
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Connecticut 6s	95
Ill. War Loan	103	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ℔ c., W. L.	85	Alabama 5s	62½
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '73	100	Alabama 8s	95
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	106
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61½	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	106
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57½	N. Y. 7s Canal Fn, '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '73	102
North Carolina 6s	57½	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '74	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	49½	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '75	102
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '77	102½
Mis'ri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '78	102½
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Corn Exchange	122
America	141	St. Nicholas	116
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	118
Ocean	95	Imp. and Traders'	133
American Exchange	118½	Park	155
Chatham	150	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Bank of the Republic	118	Central National	112
Metropolitan	127	Fourth National	106
Market	125	Ninth National	110½
Nassau	104	Tenth National	98
Shoe and Leather	133	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Gal. & Chic. Ex	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	88	Gal. & Chic., 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	88	Chic. & R. I., 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	Morris & Essex, 1st M	98
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Morris & Essex, 2d M.	96½
Harlem, 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Mic. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-72	126	N. Jersey Cen., 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8s, new, 1M. '82	126	P. F. W. & Ch., 2d M.	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ℔ c.	97	Chic. & Alt. Income	92
Pacific R. 7s, g. by M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1875	128	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84
Alt. & T. H., 1st M.	93	Dub. & S. City 1st M.	93
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. pf	83	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	80
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. I.	76	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104
Chi. & N. W., 1 Mst.	93½	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10, 1st M	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	93	Marietta & Cin., 1st M	89
Del. L. & W., 2d M.	96	Chic. & Mil., 1st M.	86
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	81	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83½
Gt. Wes., 2d M., 1893	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st M.	79		

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending July 3, 1869:

June 29—Steamship Westphalia, London, Mexican Silver	$262,416
June 29—Steamship Westphalia, London, Mexican Gold	[illegible]
June 29—Steamship Westphalia, Paris, Mexican Silver	25,000
June 29—Steamship Westphalia, Hamburg, Mexican Silver	1,200
June 30—Steamship China, Liverpool, Gold Bars	50,000
July 1—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall, American Silver	2,504
July 1—Steamship Morro Castle, Havana, Spanish Gold	11,131
July 1—Steamship Union, Paris, Mexican Dollars	3,249
July 1—Steamship Union, Paris, Gold Dust	220
July 1—Steamship New-York, London, Mexican Dollars	3,787
July 1—Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool, British Gold	7,302
July 1—Schooner Aneida and Laura, Para, American Gold	4,477
Total	$362,987

The Mechanics' Bank, of St. Louis, has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable at the Bank of Republic, New-York, on demand.

A new bank has been organized in Chicago, present Capital $500,000, with liberty to increase to $1,500,000, called the National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago. Mr. VANCE BROWN is the President, and Mr. G. T. POMEROY the Cashier.

The receipts of the Northwest Road were

In June, 1869	$1,255,284
June, 1868	1,164,544
Increase	$90,740

The following are the capitals of the National banks of this City, on the last report to the Department at Washington, June 12:

New-York	$3,000,000	St. Nicholas	$1,000,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Shoe and Leath	1,500,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	Continental	2,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Marine	400,000
City	1,000,000	Atlantic	300,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Fulton	600,000	Park	2,000,000
Chemical	300,000	Mechanics' Asso.	500,000
Merchants' Ex.	1,235,000	Grocers'	300,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	East River	350,000
Butchers' & D.	800,000	Fourth	5,000,000
Mechanics' & T.	600,000	Central	3,000,000
Leather M.	600,000	Second	300,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Ninth	1,000,000
State	2,000,000	First	500,000
American Exc.	5,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	New York Exc.	300,000
Broadway	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Ocean	1,000,000	Fifth	150,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Sixth	200,000
Pacific N.	422,700	Eighth	250,000
Republic	2,000,000	New York County	200,000
Chatham	450,000	Bowery	250,000
Hanover	1,000,000	N. Currency	100,000
Irving	500,000	American	500,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	Union Square	157,307
Citizens'	400,000		
Market	1,000,000	Total	$73,914,907

The following are the condensed figures of the recent Statement of the National Banks of this City to the Department at Washington:

	April 17, 1869.	June 12, 1869.
Capital	$74,267,700	$73,914,907
Net profits	26,871,031	27,075,081
Circulation	34,702,112	34,924,151
Due Banks	52,742,128	56,232,567
Due Depositors	112,657,586	126,611,577
Unpaid dividends	155,796	120,880
Totals	$301,395,352	$319,480,160
Loans and discounts	$164,616,694	$174,297,582
Stocks	57,209,240	56,926,082
Real estate	7,092,419	6,920,653
Due from Banks	11,688,929	14,450,674
Cash items and b. notes	4,445,889	3,371,962
Specie	7,020,419	15,471,212
Legal-tenders	48,975,647	47,186,214
Overdrafts	233,315	205,850
Totals	$301,395,352	$319,480,160

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. payable on demand.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable July 7.

The income of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$1,622,041 62	$1,536,524 20
From freight	321,511 57	368,522 56
From express	105,790 12	61,676 35
From mails	23,863 90	26,316 00
From other sources	54,700 64	33,706 30
From gain operating canal road	......	3,813 73
Total	$2,218,509 15	$2,163,875 34
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road	$241,647 17	$305,871 23
Repairs of bridges	14,730 92	47,800 24
Repairs of buildings	20,741 34	17,084 38
Repairs of engines	76,690 41	80,622 98
Repairs of cars	118,606 57	115,018 81
Repairs of tools	7,006 27	9,500 00
Fuel	101,043 15	105,054 19
Oil, tallow and waste	22,226 21	22,609 09
Haulage	71,942 04	73,562 75
Legal expenses	28,915 02	22,519 88
Damages	13,275 05	17,061 93
Station-labor and expenses, including loading and unloading freight	116,650 75	88,692 67
General expenses	29,081 40	40,430 63
Agents and clerks	44,702 07	48,770 57
Train men	116,985 74	120,610 91
Switch and signal men	13,283 20	13,892 77
Watchmen and porters	17,862 85	19,111 37
Insurance	10,129 51	8,156 57
Contingent expenses	4,169 56	4,046 39
Total	$1,077,427 62	$1,162,344 05
Balance	1,141,081 53	1,001,531 29
Deduct coupon interest and taxes		224,172 25
Leaving for dividends and improvements		$777,359 04

The resources for the past year and the disposition of the same have been as follows:

Resources.

Cash on hand April 1, 1868	$377,170 50
Materials on hand April 1, 1868	274,934 71
Forfeited stock	47,900 00
Insurance received for loss at New-Haven shops	64,000 80
Increase in accounts payable	29,664 55
Transportation earnings	1,001,531 29
Total	$1,795,811 36

Payments.

Dividends, July, 1868, and January, 1869, 5 per cent. each	$600,000 00
Taxes	160,602 25
Coupon interest	63,570 00
Additional real estate, New-York, Stamford, &c.	220,680 29
On account lands, new shops at New-Haven	65,148 81
Steel rails (amount in excess of cost of new iron)	212,729 55
Part of cost of new double track bridge, with iron draw, at Bridgeport	42,236 52
New equipment	38,000 00
Retired bonds	1,000 00
Purchases on account loss by fire at shops, New-Haven	27,432 03
Materials for coming season	258,735 00
Cash on hand April 1, 1869	114,676 91
Total, as above	$1,795,811 36

The Company have 37 locomotives, 58 passenger, 24 mail and baggage, and 445 freight cars.

Number of miles run by passenger trains, 610,836; by freight trains, 204,581; by construction trains, 22,756; total, 838,173 miles; being 10,880 miles more than the previous year, at a cost of 9¼ cents per mile for repairs, and 11 1-5 cents per mile for fuel.

Number of passengers carried, 3,256,589½; number of passengers carried one mile, 69,247,490. Tons of freight moved, 124,955; tons of freight moved one mile, 6,738,220. Average distance traveled by each passenger, 20.71 miles. Gross earnings from passengers per mile, $24,039 96. Average amount received from each passenger, 75.82 cents. Average amount received for each mile moved, 2.58 cents.

There have passed over the road during the year, 9,136 passenger, and 1,674 freight trains. During the past thirteen years, 18,871,087 passengers have been transported over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad without an accident to any train, while on that road, that caused the loss of a single life or limb to any passenger so transported.

Condensed Balance Sheet.

Railroad, including the franchise, right of way, grading, masonry, bridging, fencing, superstructure, iron, station-houses, shops, fixtures, machinery, engineering, interest, discount on bonds, &c.	$8,143,480 04
Equipment: engines, cars, &c.	900,000 00
Real estate in New-York and New-Haven	107,745 68
Due from Wm. Bement	32,291 65
Materials and supplies on hand	258,735 00
Permanent improvements and additions	682,344 75
Cash in bank, due from agents, connecting roads, &c.	114,676 91
Total	$8,345,274 04
Capital stock—60,000 shares	$6,000,000 00
Bonds payable Dec. 1, 1868, past due	2,000 00
Bonds payable October, 1873, interest at 6 ℔ cent., coupons due April 1 and Oct. 1, annually	1,062,500 00
Coupon interest and dividends unpaid	32,335 00
Accounts payable—March pay roll and balances due connecting roads	320,703 54
Balance insurance account, (loss at New-Haven)	37,157 86
Profit and loss	882,577 64
Total	$8,345,274 04

President—Wm. D. Bishop.
Directors—Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport; George E. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; Jonathan Godfrey, Southport; Nathan A. Baldwin, Milford.
Treasurer—John T. Shelton.
Secretary—Edward I. Sanford.
Superintendent—James H. Hoyt.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 2, 1869, was $2,-679,683.

The Albany *Argus* says:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in June, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	8,600	172,000	628,300	....
1869	15,800	1,399,100	402,000	....
Increase	7,200	In. 1,227,100	Dec. 224,300	Dec. ....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult., inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	90,600	4,339,000	4,919,000	326,400
1869	78,700	4,106,400	1,403,100	11,800
Decrease	11,900	232,600	3,515,900	314,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 58,420 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th June in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 28.	May 6.
Flour, bbls.	14,300	90,600	78,700
Wheat, bushels	128,500	4,339,000	4,106,400
Corn, bushels	1,449,200	4,919,000	1,403,100
Barley, bushels	26,600	326,400	11,800
Oats, bushels	606,500	3,211,800	980,400
Rye, bushels	88,500	159,400	132,100
Malt, bushels	47,000	150,900	87,400
Feed, lbs.	......	......	1,285,000

These figures for 1868 cover 45,200 bbls. Flour, 2,811,-500 bushels Wheat, 894,500 bushels Corn, 221,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 941,900 bushels Oats, 54,300 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice during the winter of 1867 and 1868.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their circular of this date, give the following statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	388	14,733	1,822	....
Mobile	506	4,178	3,804	....
Galveston	201	301	1,642	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	720	1,300	....	....
Charleston	960	1,863	....	....
New-York	684	20,047	360	30
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,708	11,069	....	....
Total this week	5,612	56,021	7,620	30
Previously reported	2,020,945	....	962,910	445,575
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,026,557	56,021	970,530	445,605
Same time last year	2,081,123	83,309	1,343,634	402,815

Stocks in the Interior Towns, June 25, 1869.

	1868.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,241	4,061
Columbus, Ga.	500	1,357
Macon, Ga.	675	2,224
Montgomery, Ala.	718	541
Memphis, Tenn., 2d July	820	163
Nashville, Tenn.	766	143
Total	5,640	9,579

Statistical Position.

	1868.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	382,000	403,180
Afloat from India	549,000	500,000
Afloat from America	60,000	70,000
Stock in London	75,380	86,221
Afloat for London	45,000	97,000
Stock in Havre	42,770	41,178
Afloat for Havre	117,412	98,479
Stock in Bremen	12,075	11,665
Afloat for Bremen	8,206	2,112
Stock in United States ports	56,021	102,309
Stock in the interior towns	5,640	9,579
Total	1,327,504	1,392,833
Deficiency in visible supply	226,330	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, 125,000 bales; same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12½d.; then, 11½d.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 8th inst., that the act of July 20, 1868, (section 59,) declares every person who sells, or offers for sale, distilled spirits, &c., shall be deemed a dealer in liquors, no reference being made as to the manner in which such sales shall be made. The amendatory act of April 10, 1869, does not change the definition of a liquor-dealer in this respect, and the Office is of opinion that under the terms of said acts auctioneers were and are liable to special tax as dealers in liquors, with respect to their sales of liquors by auction.

Respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

JAS. ATKINS, Esq., Collector, Atlanta, Ga.

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 3.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

During the week ending July 3, the wills of the following deceased persons were admitted:

George Folsom, James Blackwood, Henry Rosenthal, Francis Busam, Wm. W. Howland, Michael Hardy, Elizabeth L. Richardson, Sarah Chambers, Jane Gibson, Robert Hicinbothem, Catharine Muljoney.

Letters of Administration granted on John Hansell, Henry C. Leyon, Charlotte W. Kernochan, Edward Vavery, John Bender, Salome Doll, Mary A. Murray, George Gibson, Charles A. Moore, Gregorio J. Arnas, Elizabeth Tucker, Caroline Dellinger, Jacob Schmidt.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

LARCENY OF NEWSPAPERS.

Wm. H. Kane, of No. 41 Park-row, caused the arrest of Patrick Curry yesterday, and accused him of having stolen $16 worth of newspapers. It appears that the prisoner was employed in the building, and offered the stolen property to Geo. Scott, of No. 49 Ann-street, for the purpose of sale. The magistrate committed Curry for trial at the Special Sessions.

A JUVENILE BURGLAR.

The apartments of Mrs. Annie Robinson, at No. 22 Mott-street, were forcibly entered on Friday night by the window, which was forced open with a jimmy. The burglar carried off $90 worth of wearing apparel. Acting on certain information received, Detective Dolan, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Joseph McNamara, aged 17, on suspicion of being the culprit. Soon after his arrest the prisoner admitted his guilt, and stated that he had pawned the property stolen. When brought before the Magistrate, McNamara was fully committed to stand trial at the General Sessions, and was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

DARING LARCENY OF MONEY.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, two men, who subsequently gave their names as David Williams and John Lyons, stopped in front of the store of Messrs. Bonhorst & Koch, at No. 349 Greenwich-street, when one of them engaged the attention of Mr. Bonhorst, under pretence of wishing to purchase some produce. The other man meanwhile entered the store and succeeded in rifling the money drawer of a pocketbook containing $135 and $12 in loose change. No sooner had the larceny been committed than both of the men ran off, being pursued by Mr. Bonhorst, who succeeded, with the assistance of two citizens, in effecting their arrest. The missing money was found on the sidewalk, near the scene of the arrest. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the accused were fully committed for trial in default of bail. Lyons refused to sign his examination-paper, and was quite insolent in his demeanor.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Richard Van Gieson, of the Town of New-Lotts; Hannah J. Duncan, John H. Grimm, Margaret Boyd, John Mulvey, John R. Philipps, and Philip Ulm, all of the City of Brooklyn.

WILL REJECTED.

John Cotter, late of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Charles McElroy, Frank Elenhard, Marie E. Pernot, Sophia Schenkle and Uriah K. Wood, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship of Ryner V. Amerman were granted to George Thomas; of Martha Ann Wallis, Sarah G. Wallis, Jane H. Wallis, Charles A. Wallis and Gertrude Wallis were granted to Alfred Wallis, their father; of Jessie E. Moore to Eunice C. Moore, her mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY REVOKED.

In the matter of the estate of Ellen Daly; letters testamentary were revoked.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

DECISIONS.

Lyons vs. Smith; motion for new trial denied.
Byrnes vs. Hafferty; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.
Proestler vs. Kuhn; preliminary injunction should be granted.

The Attorney-General's Decision that the Military Code is not in Conflict with the State Constitution—Fines to be Collected on Pain of Imprisonment.

In General Order No. 12, current series, issued recently, from General Headquarters, State of New-York, Adjutant-General FRANKLIN TOWNSEND announces that the following opinion of Attorney-General M. B. CHAMPLAIN, in relation to the imposition of fines by Courts-martial and imprisonment of delinquents for their non-payment, has been received, and is published for the information of the members of the National Guard, who will guide themselves accordingly:

SIR:—The papers referred to me from your office have been examined.

From the papers presented, it appears the constitutionality of those provisions of the military code, which authorize the imposition of fines by Courts-martial and imprisonment of delinquents for their non-payment have been questioned.

It is suggested that the State laws establishing the summary jurisdiction of these Courts to try and punish delinquents without presentment of a grand jury or trial before a petit jury, are violations of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, contained in the several amendments of that instrument proposed at the first session of Congress after its adoption.

These amendments are not restrictions upon the powers of the States. They are restrictions upon the powers of the Government of the United States, intended to control the proceedings of the Federal Courts in the trial of offences for crimes committed against the Federal laws. Each State is at liberty, through the exercise of its legislative power, to prescribe for the punishment of all crimes and delinquencies on the part of its citizens, against the laws of the State, subject only to restrictions contained in its own Constitution.

The provisions of the military code for the imposition and collection of fines, and imprisonment of delinquents for their non-payment, are not in conflict with the State Constitution.

It is ordained by section 1 of article 11 of the Constitution that "the militia of this State shall at all times hereafter be armed and disciplined and ready for service."

From the provision contained in section 6 of article 1 of the Constitution, usually denominated the Bill of Rights, declaring that no person shall be held to answer for crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, there are expressly excepted cases arising in the militia which this State may keep, with the consent of Congress, in time of peace.

All the powers of legislation necessary to give full effect to the requirement that the militia shall at all times be armed and disciplined and ready for service, are conferred upon the Legislature.

If there be any department of the Government in which this authority is vitally essential, it is in the organization of our military force, on which we rest our ultimate dependence for the preservation of the public order, the enforcement of the laws and our common security, whether in peace or war.

The National Guard is organized and disciplined with the consent of Congress.

The further provisions in the bill of rights of the State Constitution for trial by jury, in all cases in which it has heretofore been used, and declaring that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law, are inapplicable to the police regulations and laws passed to give effect to the mandate of the Constitution that the militia shall be disciplined, armed and ready for service.

The exception of cases arising in the militia is contained in the same article in which these provisions are found, and in the same section in which is contained the injunction that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

A fine for a military delinquency is imposed and imprisonment for its non-payment is inflicted by due process of law by the judgment of a Court-martial, if the laws are constitutional which create the Court and confer upon it such jurisdiction.

I am of opinion, as before stated, these laws are constitutionally enacted. It has been held that when the Constitution speaks of a person not being held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, it means to answer in a case of criminal proceedings, to answer *criminaliter* with a view to punishment under the criminal law, and has no reference whatever to those collateral or incidental proceedings which are disciplinary in their character, or have exclusive regard to some special character or relation which belongs to the individual.

In the matter of Smith, 10 Wendell, page 449, the provision in the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the trial by jury, as we have seen, applies only to the Federal Courts; and our State Constitution secures the right in all cases in which it has heretofore been used.

It was never in use before or since the adoption of the Constitution, in cases like this.

Courts-martial were in use as a means of enforcing discipline in the militia, by summary punishment of delinquents, long before the adoption of the Constitution. The provision applies only to cases of trials of issues of fact in civil or criminal proceedings in the Courts of justice.

The general form of the warrant for the collection of fines, promulgated by General Orders No. 8, is sufficient and in compliance with the law. When such warrant recites the facts of the real accusation with certainty as to time and place, and the nature of the delinquency, within the law, such warrant is valid for the execution of the judgment of the Court-martial, when such Court is regularly and legally held.

Respectfully submitted,
M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DEATH.

Thomas Irwin Cornell Shoots Himself with a Revolver—Suspicious Proceedings by a Deputy Coroner.

THOMAS IRWIN CORNELL, aged 18, and a son of Mr. J. B. CORNELL, the extensive iron manufacturer, shot himself through the head with a revolver on Friday morning, death ensuing in a few minutes after the occurrence. It appears that the deceased came to the store, where he was employed as clerk, at the usual hour in the morning, and at about 10 o'clock went into the back office on the first floor, in the rear. Soon afterward his brother and another clerk, who were sitting in the front part of the store, heard the report of a pistol, and going into the rear office they found young CORNELL lying on a lounge insensible, with a revolver by his side. On examination it was found that the ball had entered the right side of the forehead near the temple, penetrating the brain and producing a fatal wound. The unfortunate youth remained unconscious from the time he was discovered and died in three-quarters of an hour. He had purchased the pistol a few days before, and had frequently had it out showing it to his friends. It is supposed by his friends that while lying on the lounge examining the weapon he accidentally discharged it. The bullet had passed upward and into the brain, causing death in less than an hour after the occurrence. As the deceased died in an unconscious condition, no positive statement could be gained regarding the manner in which the fatal wound was inflicted. The possibility of its being a case of suicide is precluded from the minds of his relatives and those who knew him intimately, by the fact that he was a young man of unusually buoyant spirits and lively and jovial disposition, characteristics which he had displayed only a few minutes before the occurrence. There was nothing, so far as known, in his health, condition, circumstances or associations that would lead him to think of suicide, and therefore his friends feel assured that his death was accidental.

Coroner KEENAN was notified by the relatives in a private manner, and he proceeded to hold an inquest during the afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. What renders the case a peculiar one, is the way the event was endeavored to be hushed up, the Police receiving no notice of the fact, nor was there any record of the case in the Coroners' office until noon yesterday, Deputy Coroner CUSHMAN having omitted to report the case. It is alleged that he had been requested by the relatives of the deceased to keep the matter quiet. Considering the action of the Deputy Coroner and the relatives of the deceased in the best light, the inference is naturally made that young CORNELL actually committed suicide. Whether such was really the fact cannot now, however, be definitely decided. The inquest was evidently intended to be a secret one on the part of the family, as the facts first became known yesterday through a private source.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A German Stabs his Brother-in-Law with a Sword-Cane—Action of Coroner Rollins.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 151 East Houston-street, in the case of ADAM GESSELL, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at that number. It appears that GESSELL was, on Tuesday night, in an intoxicated condition, and commenced to abuse his wife. The noise made by GESSELL attracted the attention of her brother FREDERICK SHLEE, who was in bed. He also was partially intoxicated at the time, and on rising from his bed attempted to take his sister's part. This naturally led to a quarrel between the men, when they clinched each other and in that position rolled down stairs together. While struggling in the dark hall it is alleged that SHLEE drew a sword-cane having a blade nearly eighteen inches in length, and stabbed GESSELL in the breast with the weapon. The sword-blade penetrated the unfortunate man's body to the distance of several inches. Mrs. GESSELL then succeeded in separating her husband and brother, when GESSELL walked up stairs to his room. The wound proved to be of such a dangerous character that the wounded man soon became insensible, in which condition the Coroner found him yesterday, so that no statement could be obtained from him. SHLEE has been arrested by the Tenth Precinct Police, and he remains in custody to await the result of the wound inflicted by him. The wounded man was reported to be sinking fast yesterday afternoon, and his death may occur at any moment. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a partial examination of the patient, and found that the weapon had passed between the third and fourth ribs, about an inch to the left of the median line. GESSELL is a native of Germany, aged 27, and was always considered a quiet, amiable and industrious man.

SHLEE is also a native of Germany, from which country he brought the sword-cane. He is 31 years of age, and a clerk. He seemed quite unconcerned at the condition of his brother-in-law, and expressed the opinion that he was justified in his assault.

Closing of the Churches.

Very few official notifications of the closing of our City churches have yet been made, and, so far as can be ascertained, fewer places of worship in this City and Brooklyn will be closed during the present Summer than ever before. No particular cause can be assigned for this, unless it is that congregations are becoming more exacting than heretofore, and less disposed to grant their pastors a holiday, or it may be that the contemplated exodus from the City being less general than it has been, the pastors consider it necessary to remain to look after the spiritual welfare of those who lack either the means or the inclination to make a Summer tour. However this may be, it is asserted on good authority that most of our places of worship will remain open during the entire Summer. Of course there are a few fashionable churches which it would be useless to keep open, as the entire congregation spend the season out of town, and the pastor might as well follow, and recruit his exhausted energies amid the grand scenery and bracing air of the White or the Rocky Mountains, as remain and preach to empty pews.

None of the Protestant Episcopal or the Methodist Churches will be closed. In the latter services will be performed once instead of twice a day during the very hot weather. A few of the Presbyterian Churches will be closed for a week or two, but not longer. Rev. Dr. ADAMS', Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, and probably Dr. BOOTH'S, will remain open during the Summer. Of the Lutheran, Unitarian, Universalist and Congregational, no announcements have yet been made.

Contributions to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Treasurer of this Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since the last published statement: Horace B. Claflin, $1,000, second donation; J. B. Chittenden, $250; D. N. Barney, $100; J. G. Green, $100; R. G. Phelps, $100; Miss Ellen Dolan, $100, third donation; John Alstyne, $100, third donation; Moses Taylor, $100, third donation; Edward S. Jaffray, $100, second donation; Thos. H. Faile, $100, second donation; James Stokes, $100, second donation; Edward Matthews, $100; Horace Gray, $100; Mrs. John Walker, $50, second donation; Benj. D. Hicks, $50, third donation; Mrs. Mary R. Pell, $50, fourth donation; E. Lewis, Jr., $50; L. C. Robbins, $25; John Ewen and daughter, $25.

A REMARKABLE CHESS PLAYER.

A Rival to Morphy and Paulsen in the Field—He Beats the Famous Mackenzie—The Chess Tournament at the Cafe Europa.

Since the Chess Congress held in New-York about twelve years ago, which evoked the best chess talent in the country, and which was the means of introducing the renowned PAUL MORPHY and the extraordinary LOUIS PAULSEN to the chess world of both hemispheres, no event has created a greater sensation in chess circles than the fourth tournament now in progress at the Europa Chess Rooms.

The proprietor of the Cafe Europa, Mr. LIEDERS, an enthusiastic admirer of this noble game, with a commendable spirit of liberality, subscribed $50 toward the prizes to be distributed to the six successful champions, in addition to the subscription fee of $5 to be contributed by each player to the fund of the tourney. This circumstance has been the means of evoking almost all the best chess talent of New-York and Brooklyn. Among the leading players who take part in this interesting contest we observe the names of Messrs. G. H. McKenzie, J. Mason, Major Wernich, Dr. Barnett, F. Perrin, E. Delmar, F. Brenzinger, and, though last, not least, C. H. Stanley, formerly the victor in many hard-fought battles.

To all who remember the proceedings of the Chess Congress it is unnecessary to say that only two of the champions in that memorable encounter take part in this contest, viz., Messrs. STANLEY and F. PERRIN, for twelve years work great changes in such a moving City as New-York.

The other eminent players who have joined this tourney have more recently been known to chess fame. Captain MCKENZIE, who has been in this country only a few years, on his arrival assumed the most prominent position among our leading players, and was victorious in two important matches with the acknowledged champion of Philadelphia, who did not succeed in scoring a single game. Mr. MASON was unknown to fame two years ago, but he has recently risen to the very first rank in the study and practice of chess. Messrs. DELMAR, BRENZINGER and BARNETT have all attained a high position as chess players.

The tournament is progressing rapidly, nearly four hundred games having been already played. About forty players have entered the lists, and more will be admitted until they are closed. The same rules which govern the tournaments in Europe are observed here. Each player must play two games (exclusive of drawn games) with every other player, and where there exists a disparity of force, the Committee specify the odds to be given by the stronger to the weaker player. As is invariably the rule in all chess matters, no observations are allowed during the progress of the play. According to present appearances, the first and second prizes will be won by Messrs. MASON and MCKENZIE, but it is doubtful which of these two gentlemen will gain the first. The third will probably fall to the lot of Major WERNICH. The distribution of the other three is somewhat doubtful.

The score of the most prominent players is as follows:

J. Mason, won 39, lost 5.
G. H. McKenzie, won 34, lost 4.
H. Wernich, won 35, lost 11.
Fred'k Perrin, won 28, lost 10.
E. Delmar, won 27, lost 13.
P. Von Frankenberg, won 11, lost 2.
Dr. Barnett, won 11, lost 2.
C. H. Stanley, won 11, lost 5.
L. H. Hellwitz, won 28, lost 18.

All the other players have lost more games than they have won.

The first-class players, who have contended together, have, with but few exceptions, scored one game each. Some very interesting play occurred last week between Messrs. MASON and STANLEY, as also between Messrs. BRENZINGER and WERNICH, the two former scoring both games. The trial of strength which will soon take place between Messrs. MACKENZIE and MASON, and which, perhaps, may decide the distribution of the two first prizes, will excite a lively interest among the spectators. It is understood that they will play on even terms, Mr. MASON having demonstrated by his extraordinary successes, that the trifling odds of pawn and move could not be given to him successfully. Both champions being skilled in the knowledge of the various openings, and the modern discoveries of the new modes of attack and defence, besides being adepts in the intricacies of the combinations which occur in the middle of the game, and in the precision necessary to conduct the game to a successful termination, it would be premature to name the winner. The Captain is, however, the favorite.

The contests yet to take place between Messrs. MCKENZIE, BRENZINGER, BARNETT, STANLEY and PERRIN will also excite considerable interest.

MIGRATORY POLICE CAPTAINS.

The Late Transfers not Relished—The Programme to be Faithfully Carried Out.

The publication of the action of the Commissioners, ordering the transfer of sixteen of the Police Captains, naturally created intense excitement in the interested circle, which was especially manifested at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. The Captains had become attached to their quarters by long associations, and very few of them contemplated the change other than ruefully. Many elongated faces appeared at headquarters, many appeals were made to individual Commissioners, and many suggestions made of possibilities whereby the necessity for any change in certain cases could be obviated. Some Captains, viewing the precincts to which they are assigned with undisguised loathing, thought they saw escape by some arrangement with some other Captain, and individual preferences might be suited in the general shifting.

The Commissioners were doubtless worried by the pressure upon them; but they gallantly withstood it, and there is no present possibility that the programme, as published, will not be strictly carried out. Whatever considerations may have induced the changes, they appear to have been the result of due deliberation, and to have been ordered solely with reference to general results. It is also asserted that further important changes are in contemplation, and that a large proportion of the Sergeants will be sent to new fields of usefulness within a short time.

IS BONE-BOILING A NUISANCE?

Curious Statements and Arguments Elicited by the Investigation of the New-York Rendering Company—The Proprietors Find it Healthy—The Neighbors Pronounce the Establishment a Nuisance.

The Board of Health's investigation into the complaints for fat-melting preferred against the New-York Rendering Company was continued before Mr. Chief Clerk HAWLEY, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. William Smith, chief engineer of the Company, testified that no stench escaped during the night; there are several other boiling establishments in the neighborhood, some of which continue the operation as late as seven and a half P. M.; no steam or odors escape from this Company's building into the atmosphere, and no outlet can be got except through pipes heated to 70 or 80 degrees; the Company uses double the quantity of disinfectants ordered by the Board of Health; last year they used two and a half gallons of carbonic acid diluted, this year five gallons undiluted. There would be an improvement if butchers would bring up their offal while fresh, and not let it stand for three days. Mr. Smith, on cross-examination, said that all carcasses brought to the Company were disinfected; that they were taken on the boat and the boat covered; it required eight minutes to put a horse out of sight; each kettle takes three quarters of an hour to be filled; an hour was usually allowed, however; it was impossible for steam or vapor to escape after the cooking process ceased at night; on the removal of the covers from the kettles they are filled with five gallons of carbonic acid; the disinfected scrap is filled with plaster of Paris. Mr. Smith did not consider the vapors unhealthy; he has been in the business for two years and has never been so healthy as he is now. It was shown that the Company received from five to six hundred barrels of offal between 6 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. W. H. Scott confirmed the statements of the witnesses examined on Friday, and said that no order of the Board of Health had been disobeyed by the Company, of which he was an executive officer.

Further evidence in the case will be taken on Tuesday next.

The New-York Athletic Club.

A well-attended meeting of this Club was held at L. W. MAIRS' Gymnasium, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, on Friday evening, 2d inst. President WM. E. VAN WYCK in the chair. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for securing a gymnasium and headquarters for the Club. The Committee on Gymnasium reported that favorable arrangements could be made either at JOHN WOOD'S or the St. Mark's-place Gymnasium, and that a decision would be rendered at the next meeting, to be held at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, Wednesday evening, Aug. 4, 1869. Several new names were proposed for membership, and the prospects of the Club are very flattering.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Interesting Statistics of Fires for the Month of June in the Metropolitan District.

The following report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, for the month of June, was submitted yesterday:

Honorable Board Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of fires for the month of June. During the month there were fifty-seven fires. Of these, six were caused by bursting or upsetting of kerosene lamps, thirteen were caused by carelessness of occupants, three were caused by fireworks, one was caused by explosion of a gasoline lamp, one by children playing with matches, one was of incendiary origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes.

SAMUEL LANG and ANNIE GILES (colored) were arrested on 6th of June, on suspicion of having fired the premises of SARAH BRANDON, No. 38 Laurens-street, (rear.) LANG was indicted by the Grand Jury on the 11th inst., while GILES was discharged, no bill having been found against her. From a thorough investigation of this fire, I am convinced of the guilt of LANG; before the expiration of the trial, however, the District-Attorney abandoned the case, owing to the bad character of the three important witnesses for the prosecution, they each having served a term of imprisonment either in the Penitentiary or at Sing Sing. LANG was therefore discharged by the Recorder.

On the 9th of June an attempt was made to fire premises No. 704 Seventh-avenue, occupied by Messrs. LINGARD & FOX as a liquor store. The discovery was made by the barkeeper on opening the store, about 7:30 o'clock A. M. After an examination into the circumstances surrounding this case, IGNATIUS FOX (one of the proprietors) was, by my direction, arrested on suspicion. Justice KELLY, having examined the testimony taken in the case, held FOX in $2,000 bail for examination.

On the 26th of June, about 5 P. M., a fire was discovered in the kitchen of premises No. 778 First-avenue, occupied by FRITZ BERGER as a lager-beer saloon. BERGER was arrested on suspicion, and held for examination by Justice KELLY.

The number of fires in which no loss was sustained was	19
Less than $100	12
Between $100 and $1,000	14
Between $1,000 and $5,000	10
Between $10,000 and $50,000	1
Total	57

Loss on buildings	$17,555	Insurance of bldgs.	$109,712
Loss on Stock	32,227	Insurance of stock	247,538
Total	$49,782	Total	$357,250

By reference to the accompanying tabular statements, it will be seen that the investigations of sixty-two fires have been completed during the month. The following comparative statement of losses, &c., for June, 1868, and June, 1869, will not be found uninteresting:

	June, 1868.	June, 1869.
Number of fires	59	57
Loss on buildings	$42,185	$17,555
Loss on stock	153,622	32,227
Totals	$195,807	$49,782
Insurance on buildings	$135,800	$109,712
Insurance on stock	328,800	247,538
Totals	$464,600	$357,250

BROOKLYN.

It appears from the report of Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY, that the number of fires occurring in Brooklyn during the month of June was twenty-nine, of which five were of incendiary origin, three were caused by fireworks, two were caused by kerosene and gasoline, seven were caused by carelessness of occupants, four were of unknown origin, and the remainder were from various accidental causes.

There were eleven fires in which no loss was claimed; eleven in which the loss was between $100 and $1,000; four in which the loss was between $1,000 and $10,000; two in which the loss was between $10,000 and $50,000; one in which the loss was over $50,000. Loss on buildings, $79,-300; loss on stock, $45,500. Total, $124,800. Insurance on buildings, $25,300; insurance on stock, $123,300. Total, $148,600.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Metropolitan Fire Marshal.
GEO. H. SHELDON, Chief Clerk Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

The Fourth of July.

The programme for the celebration of the Ninety-third Anniversary of American Independence has been slightly changed as regards the line of march of the military procession on Monday. The following letter from General SHALER fully explains it:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The obstructions placed upon Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, since the issue of the order prescribing the line of march of the troops on the 5th of July, necessitates a slight change. The column will pass from Madison to Fifth-avenue through Thirty-second-street, instead of Thirty-fourth-street, as previously prescribed. Please do me the favor to publish this change for the benefit of the public, and oblige

Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Major-General.
Per C. JUSSEN, Major and A. D. C.

There is to be a county celebration on the 5th at Ellicotville, Cattaraugus County. EDWARD DEFOREST, Esq., Deputy Naval Officer of the port of New-York, delivers the oration.

The occasion of the Fourth of July celebration is seized also by the officers of the gallant old Sixth Corps for a meeting with a view to the formation of a corps organization. The following call has been issued:

The officers of the Sixth Corps are requested to meet at Steinway Hall immediately after the review on the 5th inst., to consider the subject of a corps organization, and if thought proper to effect the same.

W. B. Franklin, Major-General Volunteers; W. F. Smith, Major-General Volunteers; H. G. Wright, Major-General Volunteers; Alexander Shaler, Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General Volunteers; J. E. Hamblin, Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General Volunteers; John Cochrane, Brigadier-General Volunteers; Joseph C. Jackson, Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers; Thomas D. Johns, Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Music at the Park on the 5th.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park on Monday next, 5th inst., commencing at 4 P. M.

The following is the programme:

PARK MARCH.

1. National Medley............Dodworth
2. March Sangerlust............Hermann
3. Austrian Hymn............Hayden

PART 2.

4. Pot Pourri on Irish Airs............Moore
5. Russian Hymn............Lvoff
6. Quadrille Scotch Airs............Jullien
7. Jubel Overture America............Von Weber

PART 3.

8. Dutch Airs—"Wien Nierlanschblaed." "Wilhelmus Von Nassawien."
9. Waltz—"Kate Kearney."............Coote
10. Prussian Melodies............—
11. Galop—"Il Corricolo"............De Gran

Finale—The Union.

There will also be music on the Lake by the Park Cornet Band at 4 P. M.

North Granville Ladies' Seminary.

The anniversary exercises of the North Granville Ladies' Seminary were concluded on the 1st instant. A class of eleven graduated. The anniversary sermon was delivered by the Principal, the poem by JOHN G. SAXE, and the address by President ANGELL, of Burlington, Vt. A fine concert under the direction of Professor DOWNS and Miss DRESSER was given. The class in light gymnastics gave an interesting exhibition. The examinations were thorough and well sustained, and the Seminary, which has just been refurnished throughout, is, as it deserves to be, very prosperous. Hon. T. C. YOUNGLOVE was present as one of the Examining Committee.

Casualties in the City.

AUGUST DOEBLER, 9 years of age, living at No. 239 Sixth-street, fell off an express wagon yesterday morning in Washington-street, near Barclay, and had his head badly cut. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOS. KENNEY, who lives at No. 125 Crosby-street, yesterday accidentally cut his hand in several places with a glass, inflicting severe wounds, which were dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG, after which he was sent home.

OWEN MCGRAW, of No. 240 East Tenth-street, fell on the sidewalk near his residence yesterday, and injured his head severely.

South Side Railroad Trouble.

In Justice SNEDIKER'S Court in the village of Jamaica yesterday morning, the case of VANDERWATER SMITH *vs.* WM. R. MCMANUS, who had been charged with having willfully and maliciously torn up and destroyed a portion of the track of the Rockaway branch of the South Side Railroad Company, the Justice discharged the prisoner. A new complaint has been entered, and the hearing in the case set down for Friday next.

Stabbing Affair in Cherry-street.

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN CURTAIN and JOHN MULANEY became engaged in a fight in the saloon at No 129 Cherry-street, and the latter using a knife, CURTAIN was stabbed in the head in three several places, none of the wounds, however, proving dangerous. MULANEY immediately fled after the affray, and thus escaped arrest. The wounded man was removed to his residence, No. 126 Cherry-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner KEENAN, over the body of JOHN DUNTSON, aged 27, and a native of England, who died from the effects of injuries sustained a year ago in California by a stone falling on him while mining.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, over the remains of EDWIN R. EVANS, one of the painters who fell from a scaffold, in Sixteenth street, on Friday, as already reported. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BRIEF NOTES.

The lives of all the members of the Chicago Fire Department have been insured for $2,000 each, by subscription by the business men of the city.

San Franciscans are urging the establishment of a California Historical Society.

The Boston *Advertiser* says it seems to rain very easy this month. In this vicinity, however, we have found it frequently rained very hard easily.

A lady, who recently returned to Savannah from Florida, says that a planter made his appearance in town from the depths of the everglades, bringing with him two negroes for sale. The Savannah *Republican* declares that he was actually ignorant that there had been a war.

The rice crops on the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha and Satilla rivers are in a flourishing condition, and unless some unforeseen disaster occurs the yield will exceed that of any season since 1860.

A Western paper hints to a gentleman who has been very liberal to an educational institution, that some of his creditors might suggest a more equitable disposition of his money.

It is told of a young lady in Newark that when her jealous admirer sent back her letters with a request that she would return his, she answered that she regretted that she could not comply immediately, as she had lent them to a young gentleman to read.

The Smyrna (Del.) *Times* says the wheat harvest in that section is nearly ended. A larger crop was never gathered, and it has been cut in splendid condition.

A white man in Savannah, Ga., a fisherman, recently sold his wife to another fisherman for sixty bunches of fish, valued at fifty cents per bunch. The wife was willing, and is now living contentedly with her purchaser.

A Detroit dealer received on Wednesday furs valued at $50,000 from the Lake Superior country. It was the largest consignment ever received there from that quarter, and consisted of red cross and silver foxes, beavers, fishers, sables, and minks.

The wheat crop of Lancaster, Penn., promises to be the best in quality, and the largest in quantity that has ever been harvested.

The population of Wilmington, Del., as shown by a census just taken, is 31,397. In 1850 it was 13,979, and in 1860, 21,508.

General CANBY has ordered the 5th of July to be observed at all military posts in the First District. Public offices will be closed, drills and unnecessary labor and fatigues will be suspended, and, at posts provided with artillery and ammunition, a national salute will be fired at meridian.

Connecticut is earnestly considering whether it shall have a single capital. Hartford has been recommended by the Legislative Committee.

CHARLES L. BLACK, a boy acting as clerk at the quarry station, Pittsford, Vt., a few days ago discovered a rail broken in two places, just before the station. Knowing the afternoon express train from Burlington was about due, he went to the station and burst in the door, and taking out the flag signaled the train. The engineer was thus apprised of the danger, and on examining the rail was of the opinion that no engine or train could have passed the place without being wrecked.

DRY GOODS.

AITKEN & MILLER,

BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.,

Are now displaying in their retail department a new and handsome assortment of

SASH RIBBONS,

COMPRISING

ROMAN, ALGERINE,

POMPADOUR AND BROCADE

STYLES. Also, a full line of Sashes, assorted styles, at greatly reduced prices.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to make STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF ALMOST ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, REAL THREAD AND LLAMA LACE POINTES, LISLE THREAD AND KID GLOVES. LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &C., AND WILL OFFER A LARGE LOT OF BROCHE BAREGES AT 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY 35c. AND 40c. BROCHE BAREGES, EXTRA FINE, 50c. AND 75c., RECENTLY 75c. AND $1. THE BALANCE OF THEIR FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC ROBES, $3 AND UPWARD, ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES. FRENCH JACONET ROBES, $2 50 AND UPWARD. PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIE DITTO, $6 AND $8, FORMERLY $8 AND $10. A LARGE LOT OF PRINTED CHALLIES, FINE QUALITY AND SPRING COLORS, ONLY 25c. PER YARD. A LOT OF POPLINS, VARIOUS STYLES, TO CLOSE, 15c. PER YARD, FORMERLY 30c. TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, SHEETINGS, &c., BELOW REGULAR MARKET PRICES. BARGAINS IN PLAIN AND PRINTED YARD-WIDE UNION LINENS AT 25c. AND 30c. PER YARD. The above are offered at these extremely low prices as an inducement for customers and the public to purchase prior to closing their semi-annual inventory. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON TUESDAY, JULY 6, The balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, AT POPULAR PRICES, viz.: READY-MADE PERCALE SUITS, $5 and upward. READY-MADE PLAID POPLIN SUITS, $7 and upward. READY-MADE LINEN TRAVELING SUITS, $10 and upward. PUFFED AND TUCKED CAMBRIC SUITS, at proportionately low prices. A FULL LINE OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACQUES, $2 and upward. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PIQUE DRESSES, GABRIELLES, BLOUSES, &c., &c., equally low and in great variety. LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS AND INFANTS' APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BATHING SUITS, &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK-MADE LADIES' HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, JULY 6, A LARGE LOT OF FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, at 25c. per yard. Recently sold at 40c. ALSO, EXTRA FINE ORGANDIES, at 35c. per yard. Value, 65c. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

CLOSING OUT OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF IRON GRENADINES, BYZANTINES, MUSLINS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, TAMISE, ALPACAS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BONNETS AT $5, FORMER PRICE $9. Suits ready made, and to order on short notice. BEST MOURNING CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Wholesale and retail depots, No. 149 Fulton-st. and No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE COMPLAINTS SPEEDILY and effectually cured without mercury or detention from business. Lost manhood permanently restored; twenty years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City; office No. 129 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D.

ALBURGH LITHIA SPRING WATER cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, skin and kidney diseases. A. W. GARANDAU, No. 838 Broadway, General Agent.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. FIFTY YEARS TO RUN. FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX. Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum. A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. Until further notice the Treasury will purchase one million of its Bonds on alternate Thursdays, commencing July 1, and will offer for sale one million of gold coin on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8. Particulars of the conditions of the purchase and sale will be furnished on application at this office, and be published in the public Press for two days prior to each sale or purchase. By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer United States.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. JACOB CAMPBELL, President. Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869. This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, Want the following Southern Securities: Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Shelby County (Tenn.) Bonds. Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Bonds. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and Stock. Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY: The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. AMONG THE VALUABLES STOLEN from this bank were four certificates for $5,000, issued by the Assistant United States Treasurer of this City, Nos. 4,150, 4,151, 4,152 and 4,153, and payable to the New-York National Exchange Bank or bearer; also, one certificate for $5,000, dated Dec. 27, 1868, payable to Ocean National Bank, No. 5,460, and one dated May 6, 1869, for $5,000, No. 4,708. Payment was stopped on Monday last. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD Adams Express Company are requested to meet at No. 25 Broad-st., office of Messrs. Osgood Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, on business of special importance. DAVID L. EINSTEIN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS ABROAD.—HOWES & MACY, bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit for travelers abroad, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe. All money deposited on account of same will draw interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 40 Washington-st., Boston. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 40 Washington-st., Boston. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due on the 1st July, will be paid by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 28, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, June 28, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Four per Cent., both free of all taxes, payable to shareholders on and after 1st of July next. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 28 to June 30, inclusive. R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment. W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Montague-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) BROOKLYN, June 28, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1. WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NO. 66 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1869. A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox. JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 6 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway. THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows: Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville. For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily. For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily. For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:45 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels. L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North. The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays. Sleeping cars attached to all night trains. J. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays. APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 6 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey. MAY 17, 1869.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 188 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. 1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 12, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST. The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank books in German, French and English. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. 1869, JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. SUN BUILDING, (PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. German and French spoken. *Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.* SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869. All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JAMES BIRCH, WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WILLIAM B. RISING, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,519,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. German spoken. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. *Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.*

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.) THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. No. 224 3d-av., corner 20th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869. SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with 714 bushels Corn, best quality; 29,380 bushels Oats, best quality; 254,044 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and 546,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality; to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows: Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw. Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—127 bushels Oats, 2,110 pounds Hay. Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—670 bushels Corn, 1,012 bushels Oats, 38,600 pounds Hay, 45,340 pounds Straw. Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—[illegible] bushels Corn, 1,[illegible] bushels Oats, 42,200 pounds Hay and 35,171 pounds Straw. Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 38,770 pounds Hay and 28,460 pounds Straw. Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,600 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,600 pounds Straw. David's Island, New-York Harbor—[illegible] bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw. Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and [illegible] pounds Straw. Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,400 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 20,000 pounds Straw. West Point, N. Y.—14,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay. Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, [illegible] pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 30,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw. Fort Warren, Mass.—[illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw. Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,100 bushels Oats, 21,700 pounds Hay and 32,730 pounds Straw. Fort Preble, Me.—864 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 3,000 pounds Straw. Fort Sullivan, Me.—131 bushels Oats, [illegible] pounds Hay and [illegible] pounds Straw. Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery. Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests. Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named therein. Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East. WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the bids for the erection of a new retort-house for the Metropolitan Gaslight Company has been deferred until July 7, 1869, and all bids are to be sent in on or before 2 P. M. on that day. WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is great. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.— DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. Grand Promenade Concert EVERY EVENING. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT. PROVIDENCE, Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave Providence at 6 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way. To better accommodate the public THE SPLENDID STEAMERS NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.— For BOSTON via NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening. JAMES FISK, JR., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports. One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn. Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE, TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 25 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 25 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices. M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the largest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 30th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG. FARE 50 CENTS. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Jay foot of Warren-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, July 4, at 7:30, 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; Returning, leave Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE steamers C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st., at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:40 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL AND NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

SUNDAY BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—The steamer CONTINENTAL will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., arriving in New-Haven about 7½. Returning, will leave for New-York at midnight. Round trip, $2; no charge for berths.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c. to all other landings 60c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all landings daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. R. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 24th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLENdid family bay horse, fully warranted sound and kind, stylish and prompt, well broke, free from tricks, seven years old, long black tail and mane; a good reliable horse for coupe or wagon. Address HUDSON, Box No. 2,226 Post Office.

PONY WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A handsome and perfectly sound and gentle pony, fit for ladies' driving, one that has been used in the country and is not afraid of a locomotive, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing X. Y. Z., Box No. 112 Station A.

ELEGANT BASKET PHAETON—with pole and shafts; nearly all new. For sale at R. M. STIVER'S, Nos. 99 to 103 East 31st-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M. *Second.*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869. *Third.*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed. D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, Commissioners. Dated NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 5, 1869,* Arranged by the SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, Appointed for that purpose.

There will be a Military Parade of the First Division, New-York State National Guard, under command of Major-General Alexander Shaler, pursuant to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—I. This Division will parade on the 5th day of July next, to celebrate the Ninety-third Anniversary of our National Independence.

II. The troops will assemble as follows: The First Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, east of Broadway. The Second Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, west of Broadway. The Third Brigade of Infantry on Great Jones-street. The Fourth Brigade of Infantry on Amity-street. The First Brigade of Cavalry on Bond-street.

III. They will be formed in close columns of companies, right in front, the head of each Brigade resting on Broadway.

IV. The Mounted Artillery will be reported to the commanding officer of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and assigned a position in column in rear of the Cavalry.

V. Brigade Commanders will report to the Chief of Staff, on Broadway, corner of Washington-place, as soon as their respective Brigades are formed.

VI. The column will march at 7½ A. M., the First Brigade of Infantry leading, the other Brigades following, at proper intervals, in the order above named.

VII. The line of march will be down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street.

VIII. The streets and avenues above named, from curb to curb, are designated as the Division parade-ground for the day.

IX. Brigadier-General Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

X. At the Worth Monument the column will pass in review before the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and immediately thereafter be dismissed.

By order of Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER. JOHN FOWLER, JR., Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff. Official: CARL JUSSEN, Major and A. D. C.

All persons desiring to witness the Parade of the Military are hereby notified to select some point on the line of march indicated, commencing in Broadway, at Bleecker-street, and terminating at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.

It is particularly requested by the Committee that the streets through which the Military pass on the occasion of the Parade, be not sprinkled on that day, until after the command shall have passed.

The Police are requested to give effect to this request of the Committee; also, to see that vehicles do not obstruct the line of march of the division.

In the evening a pyrotechnic display, accompanied with music, will be given at each of the following places:

Battery, music by Governor's Island Military Band.
City Hall, music by Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square, music by Wannemacher's Band.
Madison-square, music by Schinneller's Band.
Marion-square, music by Twelfth Regiment Band.
East Broadway-square, music by Hill's Band.
Hamersley-square, music by Perry's Band.
Thirty-fourth-street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, music by O'Neil's Band.
Seventh-avenue, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, music by Hoffman's Band.
Liberty-square, Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, music by Eleventh Regiment Band.
Mount Morris-square, Harlem, music by Rubel's Band.
Schoolhouse-green, One Hundred and Fifth-street and Broadway, music by Muller's Band.
Observatory-place, Ninety-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, music by Scholl's Band.
Jackson-square, music by Bixley's Band.

The display of fireworks at each of the above-named places will be under the direction and supervision of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the respective districts in which they are located.

The pyrotechnics to be used on the occasion will be furnished from the laboratory of G. A. Lilliendahl & Co.

The owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings in the City, are requested to display the national colors on that day.

The sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for one hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

By order of the Committee.
EDWARD CUDDY, JOHN MOORE, EUGENE WARD, GEORGE McGRATH, FRED'K REPPER, Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
THOS. F. DALY, NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, EDWARD WELCH, BERNARD O'NEIL, DAVID S. JACKSON, Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
EDWARD CUDDY, Chairman. ARCHIBALD J. FULLERTON, Clerk.

* July 4, 1869, falling on Sunday, the celebration takes place on the following day.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The following programme for MONDAY, July 5, has been arranged by the Executive Committee: The officers of the Army of the Potomac will assemble at 8½ o'clock A. M. at Worth Monument, corner of 5th-av. and 24th-st., to receive the honor of a marching review of the First Division, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., Major-General Shaler commanding. At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be a meeting at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., for the organization of the Society, and the transaction of general business. At 7½ P. M. an oration will be delivered before the Society by Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine. After the oration those officers who design to participate in the banquet will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. The Committee invite all officers who can conveniently do so to appear in uniform at the review and reunion. Tickets for the banquet can be procured at Steinway Hall up to 12 o'clock M. By order of the Executive Committee. FRED. T. KOCHE, Brevet Brigadier-General, Sec'y.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE. JULY 4, 1869. Excursion tickets from NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, and return. Good from 3d to 7th of July, inclusive, FOR $4. Good on any Philadelphia train. Can be obtained at New-Jersey Railroad ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York. F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent. F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, ON MONDAY, JULY 5. The large and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT, Captain Charles Weeks, will leave Pier No. 35, (foot of Catharine-st.,) on MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on Monday night at 11 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, including return ticket, $1 50. Berths free. Refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS. The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 30 North River, or by letter to Box No. 885 Post Office.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson and around Staten Island. A recherche and bon ton affair. The select entertainment for gentlemen and their families. The magnificent steamer VANDERBILT, of the Albany and Troy line, will leave on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 9:30 A. M., foot of West 34th-st. at 10 A. M., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10:30 A. M., and foot of Vestry-st., near Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 11 A. M. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. German dances, and refreshments of every variety in abundance. The steamer will return by 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 308 West-st., and on board.

GRAND FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BEACH OF CONEY ISLAND. The steamboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, will leave Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, will leave North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock. These trips will be made every day throughout the whole season.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, (Pier No. 24, East River,) on MONDAY, July 5, at 9 A. M., returning to New-York at 6 o'clock. Stopping at 37th-st. each way. Fare 50 cents each way, to all landings.

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FIFTH OF JULY.—To West Point, Cold Spring, and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, at 8:30, and 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, for the entire excursion, $1.

FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. pier every morning at 8 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill; returning leaves Peekskill at 1:30 o'clock, stopping at 34th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson, now open for choice of days. Apply at No. 151 West-st., or at the Grove. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

MACHINERY

SECOND-HAND TOOLS—LATHES, punching machines, shears, small trip hammer, anvils, vices, blacksmiths' tools, &c.; also, large and small pulleys, cheap, at No. 62 Cannon-st., in rear.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack. ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON SELWYN COMBINATION, who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA and Burnand's burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with new scenery, costumes, appointments and music, arranged, adapted and under the direction of Mr. CHAS. KOPPETS. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. The last night of the De Lave family, in which Mlles. ZOE and LILLA will make their LAST APPEARANCE before a New-York public. MONDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE DE LAVE FAMILY. ZOE IN HER SOMERSAULT ACT IN MID-AIR. LILLA, the great Female Gymnast. THE RIGL SISTERS. MONS. DELLRA, the celebrated Contortionist. ASA CUSHMAN AND Miss MINNIE JACKSON. SERGEANT BURKE, Lightning Zouave Drill. MONDAY NIGHT positively the last night of the De Lave family, in which Mlle. ZOE will turn a somersault in mid-air, alighting on the trapeze bar suspended from the hair of Mlle. LILLA. Doors open at 7½. Performance commence at 8.

AN EXTRA FOURTH OF JULY pictorial NICK NAX. A hundred funny cuts for 10 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE SHREWSbury, opposite the Highlands; first-class board, boating, fishing and bathing; connection with the City by rail and steamboat twice a day. Address THOS. DAVIS, Port Washington, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 67 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor, (Established 1812,) At the terminus of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD. PATCHOGUE, L. I. Situated near the great South Bay, with several beautiful lakes convenient, abounding in fish, with boats for rowing or fishing free of extra charge. NO MOSQUITOES OR FEVER AND AGUE. Bar and Billiard-room separate.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y. Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

"SURF HOTEL," FIRE ISLAND BEACH. South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon. Thence, steamer to beach. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

OCEAN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ORANGE County, N. Y.—This hotel is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson River. The house has lately undergone a thorough repair, and newly refurnished. The scenery is splendid, and the comforts of a home at this establishment are unsurpassed. The table will be supplied with the delicacies of the season. The proprietor will endeavor to make all those who may favor him with their patronage during their stay at the Ocean House pleasant and agreeable. Charges moderate. C. M. BROWN, proprietor, Ocean House, Cornwall, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 75 5th-av., New-York.

LAUCH'S HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, Shore road, now open for the reception of guests. Particular attention is called to the restaurant, the most elegant at this fashionable Summer resort, and to the confectionery connected with the Hotel, in which the choicest dishes and his renowned ice-creams will be served at all hours; several splendid parlors reserved for private dinners and parties. A. LAUCH, No. 864 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PURE EMbracing air, good, plain board, plenty of milk, chickens, good butter, fresh eggs, &c., with cleanliness, and the desire to make guests comfortable. The house is situated among the highest peaks of the Catskill Range; can refer to City people; terms $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $25 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

LAKE WACCABUC HOUSE—A FEW more rooms may be had upon immediate application to M. B. MEAD, proprietor, Golden's Bridge Post Office, New-York.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO	2,016 tons	July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	July 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80. STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30. Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP. CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE. CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 7. CITY OF LIMERICK..........Aug. 4. And monthly throughout the season. RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE: To Southampton, $30, Cur'y | To Havre...$35, Currency. To Antwerp, $35, Currency | To Paris....$[illegible], Currency. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND. The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........July 8. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........July 28. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE..........July 8. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)....July 15. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 22. For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....Saturday, July 10. GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....Saturday, July 17. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. 1776. NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. 1869. LUCILLE WESTERN IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY, NANCY SYKES, IN DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. SEE THE CAST. IN REHEARSAL—THE CHILD STEALER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. A SUMMER'S SUCCESS. GEORGE L. FOX'S NEW AMERICAN PANTOMIME. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. GEO. L. FOX, (the unrivaled,) CLOWN. MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET. THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY. Matinees at 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL MONDAY, JULY 5, MATINEE. ENOCH ARDEN. Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE. CELEBRATION OF THE EVER-GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY. FIVE IMMENSE PIECES. MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY. CASTLE OF CLIVAL. MOSE. SONGS AND DANCES. EVENING—NEW JACK SHEPPARD AND THE BOSTON TEA PARTY. FRIDAY EVENING—ANNUAL BENEFIT OF OFFICERS, DOOR KEEPERS AND USHERS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST. 14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st. CROWDED, FUN, SUCCESS. POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC." In his comical "Essence," the Monkey, and in THE GREAT DONNYBROOK JIG. DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT. MONDAY, CELEBRATION DAY. Matinee at 2½.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THIS, (SUNDAY,) JULY 4, 1869, TWO GRAND CONCERTS. AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, EVENING at 8 o'clock. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest virtuoso of the day on the cornet-a-piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS, in a new and brilliant programme every concert. Conductor..........THEODORE THOMAS. Admission..........Thirty-five cents. Private boxes..........Extra two dollars. To-morrow, (Monday,) July 5, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

WONDERS FROM ALASKA. MOST REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 25c.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869. GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-third anniversary of our National Independence. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at the same place at 11 A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President. WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE Potomac are invited to view Colonel Fairman's realistic picture of THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, at his studio, No. 212 5th-av., on SATURDAY, the 3d, and TUESDAY, the 6th inst.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

WANTED—FOR A PERMANENT ENGAGEment, a lady of talent, refinement and prepossessing appearance, competent to sing and play on the piano or guitar. Address for one week FRANK SUMNER, Hempstead, L. I.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer. RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, AT AUCTION. MASPETH LOTS, BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, THURSDAY, JULY 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., When they will sell absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, 300 SPLENDID LOTS! IN POINT OF TIME, Nearer City Hall, New-York, than 40th-st. EASY TERMS!! EASY TERMS!! 70 per cent. can remain for three years.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a Station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Grand-st. Extension, and is nearer the business centre of New-York than any that has been offered at auction this season. Just think of it! But 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York, and horse railroads laid from all the Brooklyn ferries; surrounded on all sides by large and ocean communications; of such quick and easy access, what must be its speedy prospective value! Absolutely the best opportunity offered this season for investment in lots. Persons wanting homes, or looking for lots for improvement or speculation, must look sharp and attend this sale. Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 50 cents each lot per annum. Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., 34th-st. at 1½ P. M., and Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 1½ P. M. Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LEASE (FOURTEEN YEARS) of a two-story frame house and lot in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; brings in yearly rent of $450; price, $1,500. Apply to No. 355 10th-av., to the owner, or at Maguire's real estate office, corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 29TH-ST.; LOT 25 feet by half the block; house four-story brownstone, high stoop. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, AT COST, A first-class house, William-st., near 3d, in the City of Plainfield, N. J., just refitted, and nearly an acre of land, with new fences, shrubbery, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to L. W. SERRELL, at the adjoining premises, or at No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE—8 lots and docks on Harlem River; also, houses, farms, &c., for sale or exchange. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID S. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, FACTORY with engine and shafting; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with or without power. Apply on the premises, No. 22 Cannon-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 8 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 20 gallons each. To be seen at No. 184 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEALING SALVE.—THE ONLY SURE cure is Borg's Universal Russian Healing Salve; wounds, cuts, bruises and sores of all kinds are speedily cured; come and try it free of charge. Office No. 220 Bowery. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.

WANTED—A LAW LIBRARY. ADDRESS F. H. SPOONER, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK.

The Races of the Last Day of the Meeting.

The Hurdle Race Won by "Mitchell"—"General Yorke," "Pompey Payne," "Stamps" and "M. A. Sanford" the Winners of the Other Races.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association race meeting, given under the auspices and management of the American Jockey Club. The previous two days of the meeting had been very unfavorable as to the weather, but the final day was signalized by bright, warm sunshine, with a delightful sea breeze from the adjacent Bay of New-York, which rendered the temperature pleasant and enjoyable. The attendance was large, select and fashionable, and every one present appeared to enjoy the splendid racing of the afternoon.

There were five races on the day's programme, and the result of one of them, that between the two-year-olds, in a dead heat, produced the finest and fastest race ever witnessed on the American turf between horses of that age. The result of the opening contest, the hurdle race, was a heavy blow and serious discouragement to the backers of the favorite, the Western mare *Lobelia*, who last year swept everything before her in races of this description. Having only one opponent, Mr. JAMES TURNER's three-year-old colt *Mitchell*, it was thought a certainty for *Lobelia*; her stable being equally as confident as the betting men that she would win, and backing her freely at the current odds of $100 to $30. *Harry Booth* and *Bohannon* were also entered in the race, but Mr. TODD, the owner of the former, feeling dissatisfied with the weight placed by the handicapper on his horse, (160 pounds,) would not allow him to start. *Bohannon* had gone home on the morning of the race, hence the field was reduced to *Lobelia* and *Mitchell*. *Lobelia* was ridden by PRIOR, her *bona fide* owner, who only escaped being ruled off the Saratoga Course for "throwing" a hurdle race with her on the first day, and two days afterward winning with her from the June field of horses, by making a fictitious sale of the mare. Allowed on sufferance to ride here, when the race seemed a certainty for him, retributive justice overtook him, and he and his mare were beaten and disgraced, suffering defeat at the hands, or rather the heels, of a three-year-old colt, who, if he keeps sound, is certain in time to make the best hurdle racer in America. He belongs to Mr. JAMES TURNER, of Patterson, and is trained by CHARLES LITTLEFIELD. Only twice before has he started in a hurdle race, and on both occasions he ran very respectably, beating both times his more experienced and older opponent, *Bohannon*. His owner, discouraged by his double defeat, was anxious to get rid of him, but his splendid performance yesterday has, by materially enhancing his value, induced him to alter his intention. He took his leaps clearly and cleanly, and at the finish had a fine turn of speed left in him, which enabled him to beat the favorite very cleverly, and in remarkably fast time. It is only justice to speak of the admirable jockeyship of HUGH GAFFNEY, who rode the winner in the most artistic style, and with a coolness and judgment that will materially enhance his reputation as a professional rider in races of this description.

The Park Handicap race brought out four runners—*General Duke*, *General Yorke*, *Hotspur* and *Sleety*. This race was a highly interesting one, and was regarded as lying between the two Generals, for *Sleety's* mission was evidently to make the running for her stable companion, *General Yorke*, and *Hotspur* having been beaten badly by *Metairie* on the second day of the meeting, was regarded as of no account in this race. *General Yorke* had on two previous occasions done good service to his supporters, when held of little account in the betting; once at Narragansett Park, where he beat the favorite *Fanny Cheatham* for the Rhode Island Cup, and more recently at Jerome Park, where he beat *Banshee* (backed at odds against the field) and two others, for the Three-mile Purse race; hence he had a staunch body of supporters who had won on him in his previous races, and now pluckily backed him for the present one. Mr. J. O'DONNELL, the owner of *General Duke*, had only $500 on him for this race, for he had no confidence in his horse being in condition, from his previous running at this meeting. The race, as the betting presaged, laid between the two favorites, the pair of *Generals*, the *Duke* ultimately winning cleverly, and indorsing the high opinion that turfmen have ever entertained of his racing merits when in fit condition.

The Sequel Stakes for three-year-olds brought out only two of the six entered, Mr. BABCOCK's *Pompey Payne* and Mr. PURDY's *Vespucius*. The pair had previously run together last Saturday over this course, *Vespucius* then carrying 7 pounds extra for winning at Jerome Park, but the two now met at even weights. The advantage *Vespucius* now enjoyed had no influence on the result, for *Pompey Payne*, pulling double, fairly galloped away from him, and won in the commonest of canters, proving himself one of the best, if not the best three-year-old in training. In this promising son of *Vandal* and *Magnolia*, Mr. BABCOCK has got a wonderfully good racehorse, and we prophecy for him a brilliant career on the turf.

The Two-year-old Sweepstakes proved the great feature of the day's racing; resulting in a dead heat between Mr. SANFORD's and Mr. McCONNELL's representatives. Three were in the race—Mr. SANFORD's b. f. *Stamps*, by *Lexington*, dam *Mildred*; Messrs. McCONNELL and THOMPSON's b. f. *Lady Petry*, by *Lexington*, out of *Ansel's* dam; and Mr. F. MORRIS' gr. f. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*. The latter has been beaten by *Lady Petry's* stable companion, *Chillicothe*, at this meeting, and it was rumored that *Lady Petry* was as good as, if not better than, *Chillicothe*; hence, judging by public running, *Lady Petry* must hold Mr. MORRIS' filly safe. Nothing was known of Mr. SANFORD's filly, except that she was very good-looking and racing-like, with all appearance of wear and tear about her that was amply confirmed by the result. She had never been stripped in public before, but her owner evinced his confidence in her by intrusting her with some little money at her quoted pool prices. Getting off badly, she fell so far behind that her chance seemed hopeless, and the race apparently laid between Mr. MORRIS' filly and *Lady Petry*. Half way up the stretch *Lady Petry* had seemingly the race in hand, but DRISCOLL, who had crept stealthily up unobserved, to the astonishment of the spectators, who almost fancied she had dropped from the clouds, came with such a terrific rush on Mr. SANFORD's filly that, opposite the grand stand, she fairly collared her, and, after a splendid finish, which was so close that the judges were unable to say which had the best of it, they pronounced it a dead heat. The time was 1:19¼, which was remarkably fast time, considering the weight (97 pounds) carried by the contestants. The deciding heat was run after the Consolation Purse, previous to which the betting was $125 to $100 on Mr. SANFORD's oddly-named filly, *Stamps*, but *Lancaster's* defeat in that race by the *Uncle Vic* colt had such a prejudicial influence on the former that she went back in the betting, and $100 to $90 was current on *Lady Petry* winning. The race between the two dead-heaters was very exciting, *Lady Petry* leading to half way up the home stretch, where DRISCOLL challenged with *Stamps*, had her ladyship safe in a few strides, and won the best two-year-old race ever run in America by half a length in the same time as the preceding heat—1:19¼. This time, it is true, is not equal to *Narragansett's* 1:17½ at the same distance, but it must be remembered that he carried ninety pounds on that occasion, and the contestants in the present 100 pounds, with the customary three pounds allowance for sex, therefore we are justified in pronouncing this race the best and fastest ever run in this country. The success of Mr. SANFORD was well received by the assemblage, for the public love to see the popular colors of this straightforward turfman and staunch supporter of racing borne in the front to victory.

The Consolation Purse, one and a half miles, had six horses entered, all of which started. These were *Lobelia*, the hurdle-racer, (who finding her vocation is not in jumping, is commencing her career as a flat racer;) *Lancaster*, the Saratoga cup winner; *Julius* and *Sarah B.*, both beaten twice, and deriving the 10 pounds allowance for it; *General Duke*, who had hardly recovered from the effects of the Park Handicap race, which he won, and the *Uncle Vic* colt, who had won the Fordham Stakes Handicap, but was not thought worthy of a name until to-day, after he had won the race in question. *Lancaster* had not run in public since he won the Saratoga Cup, and his prestige was such that odds were bet on his beating the field. The *Uncle Vic* colt, a wonderfully good and fast racer, made the running throughout with *Julius* close to him and *Lancaster* in attendance. The latter was got in a pocket, and his jockey, not daring to lose too much ground by going around his horses laid behind, intending to make his effort when fairly in the straight run home. But HAYWARD forgot or was ignorant that the home-stretch on Prospect Park is widely different to that of Saratoga—being only one-half the length—and when he called upon his horse for the decisive struggle, the winning goal was too close at hand to allow *Lancaster's* fine speed full effect, and he was beaten to the score by half a length, although in the next stride he was ahead of the winner.

THE HURDLE RACE,

over eight hurdles and two miles, for a purse of $600, had four entries—*Lobelia*, *Mitchell*, *Harry Booth* and *Bohannon*; the two first named only starting. The betting was $100 to $30 on *Lobelia*, who led over the first two hurdles, when *Mitchell* collared her, laid along side her for the next half mile, and then going in front was never headed, leading over all the remaining hurdles, and winning a most exciting and beautiful race by three lengths, in the fast time of 3:59¾. By this performance *Mitchell* has established his reputation as the most promising hurdle-racer on the American turf, and great credit is due to his trainer, CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, and his jockey, HUGH GAFFNEY, for their respective services in this race.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 entrance, h. f., $600 added; second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes.

C. Littlefield's Mitchell, b. c., 3 years, by Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 135 pounds	1
McConnell & Thompson's Lobelia, br. m., aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 140 pounds	2
James Thompson's Bohannon, b. g., 5 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 134 pounds	dr.
H. E. Todd's Harry Booth, b. h., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Blonde, 160 pounds	dr.

Time—3:59¾.

THE PARK HANDICAP,

a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added, had thirteen entered, of which four only started. These were *General Yorke*, *General Duke*, *Hotspur*, and *Sleety*; the latter being started to make the running for *General Yorke*. In the pools the *Duke* sold for $260; *Yorke*, $155, and the field $115. *Sleety* made the running for the first mile, with *Hotspur* in close attendance and the two *Generals* last, *Yorke* evidently lying with and watching the *Duke*. On rounding the turn, GILPATRICK, on *General Duke*, passed *Sleety* and *Hotspur*, and assuming the lead, with *General Yorke* at his quarters, maintained it throughout, and despite *General Yorke's* repeated efforts, never again lost it, and won cleverly by a length and a half; GILPATRICK riding in his ancient, masterly style. *Hotspur* beat *Sleety* for third place. Time—3:40.

SECOND RACE.—Park Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, two miles; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared; $800 added. Winner of any handicap, after weights are announced, 5 pounds extra; of more than one, 10 pounds extra.

J. O'Donnell's ch. c. General Duke, 4 years, 114 pounds	1
R. W. Walden's ch. c. General Yorke, 5 years, 118 pounds	2
M. H. Sanford's g. c. Hotspur, 4 years, 109 pounds	3
R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, 112 pounds	4

Time—3:40.

THE SEQUEL STAKES,

for three-year-olds, two miles, had only two runners—*Pompey Payne* and *Vespucius*. The betting was $100 to $60 on *Pompey Payne*, who made the running throughout, and won in the commonest of canters, by three lengths, in 3:48½.

THIRD RACE.—Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles; $100 entrance, h. f., $500 added; any winner of a three-year-old race at Jerome Park, or this meeting, 7 pounds extra.

Geo. Cadwallader's b. c. Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam Magnolia, 110 pounds	1
Purdy & Withers ch. c. Vespucius, by Planet, dam Columbia, 110 pounds	2

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES,

over three-quarters of a mile, had three starters out of the nine entries. *Lady Petry*, *Stamps* and the *Fidelity* filly, by *Eclipse*. In pools *Lady Petry* sold for $200, *Fidelity* filly $140, and *Stamps* $110. MORRIS' filly got off first, with *Lady Petry* close up, and *Stamps* four lengths behind, being slow at starting. The first quarter was run in 24½ seconds, *Lady Petry* being half a length behind the gray filly, and SANFORD's representative four lengths behind, and seemingly out of the race. The second quarter was run in 25 seconds, making the half mile in 49½ seconds. *Lady Petry* now, leading half a length, and *Stamps* still behind. Coming up the homestretch, the race seemed at *Lady Petry's* mercy, but *Stamps*, unexpectedly coming with a terrific rush collared her at the distance, and after a magnificent finish made a dead heat of it. Time—1:19¼.

The deciding heat was not run until after the last race, but we give it in its regular order. *Lady Petry* had the call at $100 to $80, for *Lancaster's* defeat had affected his stable companion for the deciding heat. *Stamps* was first off, but as they passed the half-mile pole, (the start being from the quarter pole,) *Lady Petry* was a neck in front, an advantage she held to the three-quarter pole. Coming up the home-stretch *Stamps* gradually gained and collared her ladyship, who failing to respond to the whipcord and steel now freely applied, could not shake off her opponent, and Mr. SANFORD's filly, amid general acclamations, won the race by half a length in 1:19¼—the same time as the preceding heat.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for Two-year olds, $100 entrance, h. f., $400 added; three-quarters of a mile; any winner at Jerome Park or this meeting, 5 pounds extra.

M. H. Sanford's b. f. Stamps, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 97 pounds	0	1
Thompson & McConnell's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam, 97 pounds	0	2
F. Morris' gr. f. by imported Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 97 pounds	3	0

Time—1:19¼; deciding heat, 1:19¼.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE,

one mile and a half, had six runners, *Lancaster*, *Lobelia*, *General Duke*, *Uncle Vic* colt, *Julius* and *Sarah B.* In pools *Lancaster* sold for $200, *Uncle Vic* colt $60, *General Duke* $40, and the field $60. *Julius* was first off, with *Uncle Vic*, *Lobelia*, *Lancaster* and *General Duke* in attendance. At the three-quarter pole (the start being from the half-mile pole) *Uncle Vic* colt went in front and never afterward was headed, although *Lancaster*, who had got pocketed between other horses, made a vigorous effort to reach him in coming up the homestretch, and the colt won the race in 2:43¾. The name of *M. H. Sanford*, in compliment to the owner of *Lancaster*, was claimed for the winner.

FIFTH RACE.—Consolation Purse, $400, for all ages, one and one-half miles; horses beaten at this meeting once, allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; entrance money to second horse.

R. W. Walden's ch. c. M. H. Sandford, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 108 pounds	1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, 118 pounds	2
D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, (beaten twice) aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, 108 pounds	3
McConnell & Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, (beaten once) aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 108 pounds	0
D. McDaniel's b. m. Sarah B., (beaten twice) 4 years, by Planet, dam Adelgasia, 95 pounds	0
C. Littlefield's ch. h. General Duke, (beaten once) 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 101 pounds	0

Time—2:43¾.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A number of the old members of the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, and most of the new ones, held a meeting in the office of the City Assessors at the City Hall on Friday evening, Hon. DEMAS BARNES in the chair. The object of this caucus was to adopt some plan providing for the new members of the Board who take their seats on Tuesday evening next having their rights recognized in the organization of the Board.

The plan resolved upon was as follows: A resolution asking for a reorganization of the Board was adopted. This will be signed as numerously as possible and presented at the outset, immediately after the reading of the minutes. Having thus agreed upon the method of bringing the question before Tuesday's meeting, the next point discussed was that of the chairmanship. One of the members moved that Hon. JOHN W. HUNTER be elected to the position. If this plan proved successful, it would be a guarantee, he said, to the old members that no revolutionary changes were contemplated; and as satisfactory to the new members as it was fair to suppose it would be to the old. The members generally accorded with these views, and Mr. HUNTER was unanimously nominated. It was afterward decided that no changes should be made among the salaried officers. Before the meeting adjourned, several nominations were made for Vice-Chairman, and it is understood that Mr. DANIEL NORTHUP was finally agreed upon.

Another point made with the view of strengthening the plan agreed upon was, that by carrying through such a programme, Dr. THORNE, the present President of the Board, would be relieved the necessity of tendering his resignation, and also absolved from any disgrace by reason of displacement by a formal vote of the Board. The meeting of the Board on Tuesday evening promises to be one of unusual interest.

Woman's Aid Society.

The Woman's Aid Society have removed their institution to more commodious and eligible premises, at the foot of Eighty-third-street, East River, where they have secured facilities for largely extending their mission work, by opening a Presbyterian Home for training young girls. An experience, reaching through several years, has fully demonstrated the widely-felt need for such a provision. During the past few years public sympathy and effort have been largely called forth on behalf of the fallen, while little, comparatively, has been done to prevent this terrible evil.

Confining itself in this effort to girls of good moral character, this Society gives them friendly shelter and protection, teaches them the art of dress-making, use of sewing-machines, the rudiments of a plain education, where this has been neglected, together with a thorough, systematic training in household duties, so that all may be fitted for the duties they undertake to discharge. Donations may be sent to either of the following officers: Mrs. WM. WALKER, Directress, No. 11 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. JAMES STUART, Secretary, No. 27 East Thirty-seventh-street; Mrs. J. H. MORTIMER, Treasurer, No. 10 West Thirty-second-street; or to the resident Chaplain, Rev. CYRUS OFFER, foot of Eighty-third-street, East River.

Alleged Rape in the Elysian Fields.

Another alleged outrage on a girl has come to light at Hoboken, and the man who committed it has been arrested. It is stated that about 9:30 o'clock on the night of the 23d of June, the Police of Weehawken were alarmed and awakened out of their drowsy patrol by hearing loud outcries proceeding from an unfrequented part of the woods in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and hurrying to the spot, discovered a woman named ELLEN CONNORS lying stretched on the ground in the grasp of one who gave his name as MARTIN CONNORS, who was attempting to commit an outrage on her. MARTIN was at once arrested, and ELLEN detained as a witness. Yesterday ELLEN CONNORS was released on bail provided by JOHN MCWHORTER, of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

The New-York Bay Ship Company.

The Board of Corporators of this Company met on Friday evening at Newark, Mayor PEDDIE presiding. It is estimated that the cost of excavating the proposed canal from the lower part of Mulberry-street, Newark, to New-York Bay will be $5,000,000. It is proposed to give each subscriber of $5,000 to the enterprise fifty feet of land fronting on the canal, in addition to entitling them to the incidental profits and advantages of the Company.

A DETERMINED RIOT.

A Prisoner Rescued from the Police and the Officers Beaten.

A Citizen Shot Dead and Several Policemen Injured.

About 10:30 o'clock last night, as Officer CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patroling his post in West-street, near Rector, he noticed a man, whose name is unknown, acting in a very disorderly manner. As the fellow paid no attention to the patrolman's order to keep quiet, Officer CAMPBELL followed him round to Washington-street, where he saw him brutally assault a woman who was sitting in a doorway. Finding that the man was determined to continue his outrageous conduct, the officer took him in custody, but succeeded in progressing with his prisoner only a few rods, when he was suddenly attacked by a crowd of infuriated men and women, who issued from the tenement-house No. 75 Washington-street. This crowd numbered over one hundred, and they freely used clubs, stones and other missiles in their onslaught upon the officer. Scarcely had the disturbance begun, than Officer TOHER, of the same precinct, on whose post the affair occurred, ran up to the assistance of his brother officer. He also was met by a shower of stones, and severely wounded on the head, face and neck before the riot could be quelled. Officer CAMPBELL had his uniform torn nearly off his person and sustained several contusions on the body by being hit with clubs and stones. While Officer TOHER was gallantly fighting his way through the mob, Officer CAMPBELL felt himself being overpowered by numbers, when he drew his revolver and fired twice at his assailants, one of the bullets taking effect in the body of RICHARD LONG, near the stomach, causing a fatal wound. The crowd of men and women, succeeded, however, in rescuing the prisoner in Officer CAMPBELL's custody, and he was not recaptured. When the row was at its height, the alarm was given at the Station-house in Liberty-street, when Roundsman OATES started for the scene with the reserve, numbering some eight or ten officers. As they reached the scene of hostilities, these officers were met by a shower of stones, several of them being injured by the flying missiles. Roundsman OATES soon succeeded in rescuing Officers CAMPBELL and TOHER from the clutches of the mob, when the entire Police force retreated toward the Station-house, carrying with them the man LONG, who was found on the sidewalk in an insensible condition. The mob followed the Police, and vented their rage by several more showers of stones. As soon as the wounded man had been carried into the Station-house, Dr. ARMSTRONG, of the Central Office, was summoned through the telegraph, and he, on his arrival, ordered the man to be immediately removed to the hospital. As the case was an urgent one, the order for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was countermanded, and LONG was carried to the New-York Hospital on a stretcher, where he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

While the necessary examination was going on, the Station-house doors were besieged by an immense gathering of excited men and women, who vented their rage by impotent threats against the Police. The latter were compelled to make frequent sallies before they succeeded in driving these people away, in one of which Officer TOHER succeeded in arresting MARY LOWERY, whom he recognized as one of the leaders in the assault upon himself and Officer CAMPBELL. This woman was subsequently locked up for examination to-day before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court. Naturally enough the row occasioned considerable excitement in the First Ward, as it was believed that several persons had been killed by the Police. Both officers CAMPBELL and TOHER seem to have acted with discretion, and the pistol would not have been resorted to by CAMPBELL had he not considered his life in danger.

Serious Stabbing Affray in the First Ward.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock last night, a painter named ROBERT ROBERTS and his wife ANN quarreled with MARY ANN MCCLOSKEY and ROSANNA HORN, in the tenement-house No. 6 Carlisle-street. During the fracas which ensued, ROSANNA HORN seized an iron pot and struck ROBERTS on the head with the improvised weapon, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. ROBERTS then drew a knife, with which he stabbed the woman MCCLOSKEY in the left side, in the right arm, and hand, the first wound being a severe one. ROSANNA was also cut by ROBERTS on the left arm. Roundsman OATES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who happened to be in the vicinity, arrested all four of the combatants and locked them up in the Liberty-street Police Station, a surgeon having been summoned to dress their wounds. The precise nature or origin of the quarrel which led to such sanguinary results could not be ascertained.

THE CAPTURED CUBANS.

Final Release of the Majority of the Captives in the Navy-yard—Señors Alfaro and Bassaro Held for Trial as Ringleaders.

A sort of amnesty was extended to the filibusters, confined in the Navy-yard by the United States authorities, yesterday. Marshal BARLOW came to the conclusion that the best disposition which could be made of them was to give their release on their own recognizance. For this purpose Mr. Commissioner WHITE visited the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon and afforded the prisoners an opportunity to obtain their liberty. Each man, to the number of 133, was required to enter into bonds on his own recognizance to keep the peace and to appear for trial when called on. This amounts to a virtual discharge, as none of the released persons are worth any money of any consequence. The only men who were not permitted to have a discharge were Señor ALFARO and Dr. BASSARO. They are detained at Ludlow-street Jail on the charge of being leaders of the expedition. All the vessels which were employed in the undertaking have been libeled.

The released captives arrived in this City about 8 o'clock last evening. They formed in two ranks, and marched through Nassau-street on their way up town. They carried a Cuban flag at their head.

Central Park Yesterday Afternoon.

The attractions of Central Park are irresistible. Yesterday afternoon the multitude that visits it every Saturday was there again, undiminished in numbers, and scattered as usual over the lawn, the walks, by the lake, under trees, and in every delightful spot and rustic work. Neither the sultry heat nor the prospect of sudden showers lessened the crowd of visitors or prevented the play-ground from swarming with boys who seemed to be doing their utmost not to keep cool. The Mall of course was covered with people, and no empty seats were to be found around the music stand. Scores of persons were wandering around in every direction—fathers, mothers, nurses, children, some looking for the elephant whose absence disappointed many a youngster's hopes, others trying to find their way out, and hundreds doing nothing but gaze at the hundreds they met. Only the drives were not as full as usual, fashion either being largely absent in the country and at the beaches, or being satisfied with the heat at home without riding out to find it.

The one attraction at the Park on Saturday afternoons is undoubtedly the band. The superior music it furnishes is a treat to very many of the visitors which they cannot often indulge in elsewhere. But it must be said that the Park music might be improved, excellent as it is. Not a few persons have remarked that the band lacks power for the occasion. It often happens that listeners sitting but a short distance away from the stand on the outside of the crowd, cannot hear the music with any distinctness. The finest strains are lost in a breath of wind or the rustle of the leaves. As a general thing, the pieces selected were never intended but for the area and stillness of the opera-house; and anywhere else their charm and effect is impaired. Then the band itself is weak in sound for such a place as the Park. If the idea did not horrify New-Yorkers, the music there should have something of the Boston Jubilee volume, which would reach a distance a little further than a few yards. Nothing certainly would be more agreeable than to be able to listen to the strains of a band in the Park without being obliged to crowd up to the very instruments of the performers.

A Man Killed on a Schooner.

A man named PETER FALLON, who resides in Essex-street, Jersey City, while working last evening on board a schooner, at the foot of Morris-street, and loading some hogsheads, missed his balance, and fell heels over head into the hold of the vessel. He was not expected to live, when picked up, over half an hour.

The Columbia Yacht Club Cruise.

About forty members of the Columbia Yacht Club of this City started down the Harbor last evening in their boats to celebrate the Fourth and Fifth by an excursion to Staten Island. The yachts that sailed were the *Lillie*, *Delia*, *Ella* [illegible], *Rebecca*, *Betsey*, *Onward* and *Uncle Ben*. The *Gage* and *Flint* went up the river to Nyack. The Club will land at Great Kills, on the southern shore of the island, where a friend of one of the members will entertain the excursionists during their stay. On Monday the boats will enter a sweepstake race for $200 over a course of twenty-one miles, after which they will return to the City. This Club is composed of business men who are not often able to get away in a body, and they propose to enjoy this trip to their utmost. The officers are: Commodore, JOSEPH A. WEAVER; Vice-Commodore, C. M. THOMPKINS; Secretary, CHAS. ARMSTRONG; Treasurer, GEORGE OSBORN. Their club-house is on the North River, at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street.

A Burglar Charged with a Horrible Crime.

JACOB LABAUGH, a mason residing at Belleville, N. J., was arrested, it will be remembered, on the charge of burglary, or rather of being implicated in a series of burglaries, about a month since, and was convicted, sentence being suspended. On Friday Justice STAFFY, upon information, went to LABAUGH's house in company of Chief of Police CLARK, and took the affidavits of Mrs. GEORGIANA BUTLER, widow, 28 years of age, and ANNA ELIZA LABAUGH, 19 years of age, both daughters of the accused, which were to the effect that LABAUGH had at various times forcibly outraged the elder one, and did attempt to perpetrate the same crime on the younger. The particulars are too horrible for publication. LABAUGH has been arrested and held for trial. He owns $8,000 worth of property in Belleville, and has a son now serving in the State Prison.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN HOBT, a German liquor-dealer, at No. 151 South-street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing laudanum. A stomach-pump saved his life, however.

The remains of an unknown man were recovered yesterday, at Pier No. 38 East River. The body was dressed in gray jacket and dark pants. Removed to the Morgue.

FRANK DURST, of No. 687 First-avenue, was drowned at Hunter's Point, yesterday, while bathing. EDWARD MCCULLOUGH, a boy residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the North River, at the foot of Forty-fourth-street. Neither of the bodies were recovered. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, aged 22, residing on the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, was also drowned yesterday, while bathing in the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

ARTHUR MCGUILL, aged 45, of No. 809 Third-avenue, was overcome by the heat yesterday in Madison-avenue, and died soon after his arrival at Bellevue Hospital. Body taken to the Morgue.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made in Brooklyn by the Police last week was 467.

Mr. R. D. BOGERT, the young clerk to the United States Navy Paymaster, who absconded some time ago with a large amount of Government funds, is expected in Brooklyn by Monday morning. Immediately on his arrival he will be taken before United States Commissioner JONES for examination.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER MISSISSIPPI.

Interesting Account of the Wreck of the Vessel by Her Purser.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 1.

Mr. JAMES SPORE, of this city, has received from his son, Dr. SPORE, late Purser of the steamship *Mississippi*, the following highly interesting letter, narrating the incidents of the wreck of that vessel:

SAILORS' RETREAT,
COMPAIGNE, FORT DE FRANCE,
MARTINIQUE, W. I., June 1, 1869.

DEAR PARENTS: Presuming that you must be very curious to know all the particulars of the sad misfortune which has befallen us, I will briefly give you an epitome of the ship's log. We cleared from Para, May 6, at 6 P. M. Met steamer *Merrimack* outside of the bar at 5 P. M. on the 7th inst. Passed Bridgetown, Barbados, at 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., and the Captain shaped his usual course to make the island of St. Lucia on his port or left-hand bow. I spent the evening in the cabin with the passengers, and when I passed forward, at 11 o'clock, the ship was speeding gaily onward. At 3:30 A. M. I was awakened by an unusual commotion on deck, and at the same time experienced a peculiar motion in the movement of the ship. Supposing it to be a squall, and that the noise was made by the watch reefing sail, I did not get up; but when the tumult increased, and I distinguished loud tones of command, and discovered that the engine was working full power reversed, I sprang up, supposing a collision imminent. On deck it was dark with haze or fog. I found all the ship's company taking in sail, the ship motionless, and the deck officers all gazing anxiously forward. On the port beam I saw the outlines of an island, and then I knew that we were on a reef, shoal or rock. After some considerable delay I got my lamp lit, and dressing myself with dispatch, ran back to the cabin to quiet the passengers. There I found all in confusion and dismay—everybody up, dressed, and their arms full of packages, life-preservers, ladies' poll-parrots, monkeys and every possible article of value or curiosity which they fancied they might save with themselves, from what they in their fright and consternation imagined to be swift and terrible disaster.

My *entrée* was the signal for a thousand questions. "Oh, Doctor, where are we? Are we on fire? Is the ship sinking? Do you think we are lost? What can we do to be saved? Can you order the sailors to take us right away?" And so they clamored—men, women and children. When they had finished their exclamatory interrogatories, I said: "Be seated, all of you, and endeavor to control your undue excitement and unnecessary alarm. There is no danger, I assure you. The vessel is on a sandbar, and in an hour, I believe, we will be on our way again rejoicing." Upon being thus reassured they became more calm, and I went forward. Day was breaking, and when I reached the forecastle I looked over and saw that the prow of the gallant *Mississippi* was nestling in a pile of rocks, which each moment, as the tide fell, (we went on at the full,) showed higher and higher, uglier and uglier their rugged tops. At 4 o'clock daylight and low tide showed us plainly where we were.

"Breakers to the right of us,
Breakers to the left of us,
Rolled and thundered."

The island was plainly developed, and proved us to be on the south side of Martinique instead of St. Lucia, and hard and fast on Pensonnelle Reefs.

Soon we saw coming from a distant point a small sail boat heading for us. Each moment another and another showed themselves along the coast of the island. In an hour we had a small fleet of the little bateaux alongside. The first man to come on board was a little, superannuated, dried-up, ancient creole, who, attired in a fantastic, or rather, conglomerated costume—half aboriginal, half military—told us in pigeon English "dat he wus de gov'ment pilate." I received him in a manner which I thought his appearance, and address and appellation demanded; expressed our supreme delight to see him on our deck, and ushered him as a person of distinguished consideration and importance into the presence of the Captain. Then and there, through the medium of an interpreter, he went through an enfilading fire of interrogatories, name of the reef, kind of bottom, time and height of tide, possibility of assistance from the island. In answer to these several questions he said—Pensonnelle Reef, coral bottom, high tide, 4 P. M., and rise 2½ feet. That there were steamers at Fort de France on the north side of the island. A consultation was then held, at which it was determined to dispatch a messenger to land to make all needful inquiry. Mr. BOND, our Para agent, who was a passenger, speaking French, volunteered to go. He left us at 6 A. M. At 10 A. M. the Captain concluded to try and lighten the ship by throwing over coffee and coal, and immediately all hands were put to work, and for several hours out of both sides the coffee went, and every time a full sack sunk in the sea it was a $20 gold piece gone. At 2 P. M. 2,000 sacks had disappeared, and forty tons of coal. High tide came and went and no change. An anchor had been put out astern at 9 A. M., and the engineer's and steward's men had been heaving on a large hawser, attached to it, but it made no appreciable effect on the ship.

At 8 A. M., the ladies and children had been sent on shore in the longboat, and were left comfortably situated at the house of the Mayor of the province. All the passengers who remained conducted themselves creditably during the day, but, as night drew on and the ship seemed to labor more and cramp harder on the rocks, they began to show symptoms of uneasiness, and finally several took passage for the shore. At 7 P. M. the Commissary of Marine, or Captain of the Coast Guard, came off, attended by his orderly, in grand style. We gave him a detailed account of the accident, &c. He immediately dispatched letters to the Governor, the General commanding the forces and the French naval commander at Fort de France, for assistance, and promised us that we should have efficient and prompt aid. How we passed the night I shall never forget. The great ship, with 14,000 bags of coffee in her, would be lifted by the sea, and then fall upon the rocks with a weight and force that possibly may be imagined. Dishes, glass, table ornament, decanters, mirrors, &c., were crashing and breaking every moment; and it seemed that each succeeding blow on the bottom would burst a hole in the hull.

At 3 o'clock the crew were called again to heave on the hawser, and at 6 o'clock, upon sounding the pumps it was found that the ship was making water, but not in great quantity. Since the time she struck the engines had been working full power reversed, and now the steam pumps were put in service. At 8 A. M., the water increasing, the hand pumps were manned. At 10 A. M. we descried a steamer coming around the south point of the island, which we knew was aid for us from Fort de France. She came in a long sweep toward us, and we saw she was the French mail boat. Again we see black smoke over the South Cape, and soon another steamer develops itself on the horizon. How our hearts leapt within us. Here was aid, indeed—two powerful steamers to pull and tug at us. At 11 A. M. they are within hawser distance on either side—the mail steamer and the French man-of-war *Ascheron*. We are getting ready to pass the cables, when the engineer reports that the water is increasing rapidly, his pumps cannot free her; in short the ship is bilging! No use for cables now. The noble *Mississippi*, after a long and agonizing struggle, has yielded up the ghost—is dead! and we must leave her to rot and disappear on the cruel rocks of Pensonnelle. Then came the order, "Get passengers and baggage off to the steamer, and commence to wreck the ship." And then it began—men in the hold at cargo, men in the cabins at furniture, men in the saloon at fixtures. The sound of hammers, axes, saws, &c., the cry of different orders, the Babel of a tongue which few of us understood, the Creole French—for the ship now was full of the natives from the shore—all day long the work went on; at night there had been destroyed property which had cost thousands of dollars or months of time. All day long the side of the vessel had been covered with a thousand different articles, as they were lowered into the boats that lay alongside, to transport them to the steamers lying by.

On the second day the mail steamer left us, loaded with passengers, crew, cargo, fixtures, stores, furniture, &c. The man-of-war remained until the 18th, and she left full; and then the *Mississippi* looked forlorn indeed. But few of the crew remained, and they, worn out and sick, longed to get away. We continued to work at the cargo and ship until the 17th, when the greater part of the crew demanded to be allowed to go home. The Captain called for volunteers. The second assistant engineer, second officer and myself and ten men stepped out. Then the freed men, like liberated prisoners, crowded pell mell into the boats, made the shore and started—like frightened sheep on a run—through the night for the other side of the island and to Fort de France. Sailors are but little children, if you but for a moment interrupt their regular duties of life.

On board affairs settled down to a matter of regular business, and I was appointed superintendent time-keeper, secretary, interpreter and general "stupidnumery." Hard work all day and no sleep at night for the bursting of the deck, the crashing of the great iron beams and the dreadful creaking noise of the upper-work would make us jump up from our pallet (as we all slept together) a dozen times a night. This broke us down, and on the 24th we took possession of an island, of which I was appointed Governor, and there we for the first time felt comfortable.

On the 26th (Monday) we went off to the ship to commence work as usual, but as soon as we struck the deck we found that the whole ship was filled with gas—the result of the decomposition of the coffee—and, after fighting it for a couple of hours, we gave it up; and gathering together the few traps we still had on board, we lowered the remaining ship's boats, and slowly and sadly rowed away—leaving the vessel to the mercy of the winds and waves.

The next day we evacuated the island, remained at Francois over night, crossed the island on the 29th, and arrived here at nightfall. Since then all the crew, except the Captain and myself, have gone home. We are living very pleasantly in the country, five miles from the town, and have a whole house to ourselves, servants, horses, &c., and, in fact, feel quite comfortable, for shipwrecked men.

I have been selling coffee and stores at auction for several days past; will finish to-day, and then will lay by for instructions from the Company in New-York.

A SAD LIFE HISTORY.

A Betrayed Young Girl Dies by Poison in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, June 30.

NELLIE VAN ROY, a lost girl, and an inmate of JENNIE HALL's house of ill repute, on Green-street, committed suicide last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, by taking a large dose of arsenic. Suicide among this class of people is not an unfrequent occurrence, but there are circumstances attending the life and death of this unhappy girl which single her out from the crowd of her companions, and give her history such a coloring as is seldom found in the career of such people.

NELLIE VAN ROY (an assumed name) was born of respectable parents in Jackson County, and at the time of her death was not quite 19 years of age. She was unusually talented, and, having received a good education, was destined by nature for a place of honor and respectability, above the common order. About three years and a half ago she became acquainted with a man, one of whose many *aliases* is McGuire, and who is known to the Police here as CHARLES EPP, and who, it appears, is a desperate and disreputable character—he is said to have murdered men in his day—and is at present either in the jail at Chicago, or in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. This man called to see her at her home in Jackson County, and, by his wiles and intrigues, soon gained her confidence and love. Her parents, who, doubtless, had heard of the bad character of the man, forbade her receiving his visits, but, when one night they found her on the point of eloping with him, they consented to her marrying him. He soon showed his real character to her, and its influence was ruinous forever, for he changed her very nature, and from an artless, impulsive girl, he made her a guilty wretch. She seems to have forgotten everything of good she ever knew, and to have become a wild, ungovernable fury, with every passion allowed full play, without restraint of any kind. When she found it was an outlaw and a villain she had married, and heard that he had another wife living; that her companions were only thieves and disreputable characters, she sank in despair, and abandoned every thought of virtue.

She lived for a while with her husband in Illinois. The officers of the law were after him, and once she fired at a man who was attempting to arrest him. For this she was arrested and sent to the penitentiary for two years, and served out her time. She soon after came to St. Louis, and entered upon a life of sin. She grew to hate, with an intense hatred, the man whom she had married, and after her release never lived with him. Last Winter she is reported to have twice fired at him, with the intention of killing him.

Among her associates here she was well liked. They describe her as a person of few words, retired in her manner, but with a revengeful thought always lurking within her. She spent most of her time reading, writing and composing poetry, and in her trunk this morning were found about 200 of her letters, and many scraps of poetry, all of which show that she was well read and carefully educated. The following letter is a fair specimen of her ability, and contains not only a sketch of her life, but also a moral that should impress all whom thoughtlessness may allow to play with temptation. It was written to a man named EDWARD LAWSON, who at the time was a prisoner for some offence.

SATURDAY NOON, March 13, 1869.—MY DARLING EDWIN: How glad, very glad I was to receive your loving letter; now, Ed, we will just drop all foolishness and sin no more. * * * So you thought me too good for such a life; ah, yet, that time was, but is no more. I've striven hard to crush an accusing conscience and attain my present eminence. I can now laugh at verdancy with the best of you, Ed, my only besetting weakness at present is my devotion to yourself, and on your account I have taken up my habitation in Green-street. My other quarters got too warm for me; am I not of a sacrificing temperament? and most lovers would get tired of me, and so will you in time. Ah! Ed, I am inclined to think you are putting too much value upon yourself. Let that be as it may, only think enough of yourself, and me, too, hereafter. You will find me a faithful servant, if you are rather dismayed at my attachment to cold steel, as you term it.

The cold steel will never go back on you, nor interfere with your domestic bliss in the least, so don't distress yourself, I beg of you. Ed, will try to visit you again soon, if I could only be certain that my visits were as agreeable to you as you pretend they are. Have you any idea in the least when your fate and mine is to be decided? It seems to me your trial is unnecessarily long; be it long or short, you will always find your humble servant anxious and rejoiced to see you.

MCGUIRE won't trouble us again, anyways soon; he thinks JIM too much for him. My curses follow him as continually and constant as my blessings and love hover around you, dear EDWIN. Why has he made me the thing I am?

When I look back upon the various changes of my existence, and behold the wreck of what was once pure and good; when I think of the time, only three short years ago, when my life's young blood ran high, when I was happy, so happy, in loving and believing myself beloved by a man who had it in his power to advance my future interest and make me a woman of truth and virtue, one to be loved and respected; but how has he used his power? By making me the guilty thing I am. He dashed my fond hopes to the ground, thrust me in the midst of vice and infamy, led me where I shuddered to walk, placed the wine cup to my lips and bade me drink. I was then but 16 years old. He called me green, foolish—a child, and said he would educate me, which he has done—yes, which he has done, and at what a cost have I served him. I have sold my hopes of Heaven for a share of hell. I have made my life a curse to me; ah, I have drained the cup of bitterness to the dregs, and now, behold the consequence. You see in reckless NELL a proof of what might have been, and then blame her. But I will have my revenge. What care I though confidence be betrayed, through me? So have mine suffered; though hearts may ache, so has mine ached; though lives may one day be wrecked, so has mine been wasted and chilled. Some one shall pay for my lost happiness. Why not the world? Must I, who have such a keen appreciation of the good and beautiful, such a perfect sense of what is pure and lofty, see others revel in their midst, and myself an outcast? No, never. I will yet enjoy all this, though it has lost me my home and may eventually cost me my life. Darling EDWIN, please write soon again, very soon, to your own loving
NELL.

Our space will not allow us to publish any more of her letters, or any of her poetical compositions, but the above is a fair sample of her ability.

Last night she was sitting in the parlor, musing, and one of her companions asked her what she was thinking of. She replied she was thinking of suicide. One of the girls a little while after asked her to come and get her picture taken. She said she would go, but that they would have to carry her back in an ambulance. About 7:30 she fell from the sofa to the floor, and commenced writhing in agony. A physician was summoned, but he said he could do nothing for her, and thought she had taken a dose of strychnine. She died on the floor about half an hour after taking the poison. She had previously given away her pocket-book and some trinkets, and asked to be buried with the ring on her finger which she then wore.

Her step-father, mother and brother reside in this city, and are all respectable people. The mother did not know she was leading the life she did, and the first she heard of it was when she was summoned last night to see the corpse. Her tears and lamentations are described as most heart-rending, and forced all who saw her, depraved as they were, to weep. The unhappy mother begged those around not to tell the girl's true name; that she was an only daughter, and if her death were known it would bring disgrace upon her many friends. She left the body where she found it, and it will be buried at 2 o'clock this afternoon by JENNIE HALL and her companions.

She was a good-looking girl and always enjoyed good health. She appeared to despise the life she led, and some time ago, having met a friend on the street who knew her when she was an innocent girl, she said she worked in a bonnet store on Fourth-street. An inquest was held upon her, and the Coroner was of the opinion that it was arsenic she had taken. He pronounced it a case of deliberate and premeditated suicide. Such is the sad history of three brief years—a wife at 15, and filling the grave of a suicide to-day.

Gilmore Called Upon to Come Home.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 1.

It takes a Milwaukee boy to do a huge thing in a satisfactory manner, and make a success of it. People who did not know that GILMORE was a Milwaukeean may have had fears, but in this city where he was known so well, no doubt whatever was felt that GILL, as he was always called, would make the Peace Jubilee a thing never to be forgotten. When GIL bid good-bye to his relatives here and was about setting out to try his fortune in the world, a friend said, "Good luck to you, GILL. I suppose we shall see you back in a few days." GILMORE drew himself up, as he knows how to, and replied, "You will see me back to Milwaukee when I have a pocket full of rocks, and have done something to make the world respect PAT. GILMORE." His friend said, "Ah, GIL, you are over sanguine," and while he hoped for much in the boy, he did not expect so much as we have seen in the great Peace Jubilee.

Besides making a sensation that will last him a lifetime, GILMORE has made money, and has now "that pocket full of rocks." Having done so well—having realized more than his highest expectations—having done something to make the world respect him—and having a pocket full of rocks—we say now, GILMORE, come home.

Personal.

Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, of the United States Army, and Governor W. A. Graham, of North-Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor R. M. Price, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton; General James McQuade, of Utica; Hon. William Paige, of Washington; General Clinton B. Fiske, of St. Louis; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, of Florence, and General H. H. Lee, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HARRY S. HARMON, a colored man, has been admitted to practice law in Florida. The East Florida *Banner* says he is the foremost man of his race in the State.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 81⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 95⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 3—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Fine Rosin, 14s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Whale Oil, £40 ₩ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ₩ ton. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Sperm Oil, £95 ₩ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ₩ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 3.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 3.

Cotton opens active, both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds easier at 81⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 95⅛.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 3.

United States Five-twenties, 86⅞, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. ₩ cental for California White, and 9s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₩ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 28s. 9d. for new do. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₩ bushel. Peas, 39s. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Pork, 98s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ₩ cwt for American. Bacon, 61s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 4s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6¼d. for Refined. Tallow, 44s. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ₩ ton.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.

The Bourse firm. Rentes, 71 francs 7 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 3.

Petroleum firmer at 49½ francs.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove		Cloudy	71
Halifax	S.	Clear	70
Portland	W.	Clear	70
Boston	W.	Clear	70
New-York	W.	Overcast	75
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	78
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	80
Washington	S. W.	Overcast	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	77
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	82
Oswego	S.	Clear	74
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	73
Pittsburg		Showery	75
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	83
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	83
Mobile	S.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	85
Key West		Cloudy	85
Havana		Clear	85
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	84
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	85

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris	June 24	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

New-York	July 6	New-York	Bremen
Hammonia	July 6	New-York	Hamburg
Colorado	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
City of Dublin	July 7	New-York	Antwerp
Russia	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
Dorian	July 7	New-York	Glasgow
Samaria	July 8	New-York	Liverpool
Celia	July 10	New-York	London
Cambria	July 10	New-York	Glasgow
City of Paris	July 10	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	July 10	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	July 10	New-York	Havre

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.

Fahkee	July 6	New-York	Bermuda
Columbia	July 8	New-York	Havana
Cleopatra	July 8	New-York	Havana
Alaska	July 10	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 3.—*In steamship India, for Glasgow.*—Mrs. Robertson and child, Alexander Convery, Mrs. Anne Convery, Mary Jane Convery, Catharine McCree, Miss Percy, Miss M. K. Butler, J. G. Cousins, J. C. Bockins, Miss Amelia Bockins, John Campbell, Saml. Glassey, Mrs. Mary Sykes, Miss Mary A. Rome, Professor J. B. Probishen, A. Nelson Foulds, R. S. Cormick, N. Cormick, Captain H. McEwan, T. B. D. Trader, J. Douglas Smith, John N. Currie, Rev. R. G. Hall, Rev. D. Finch, Henry Carpenter, James W. Covert, Dr. Gentle, James McCormack, G. G. Berry, R. Currie and wife, Robert Craig, Wm. Watson, Maria Gegan, Miss Bettie Moodie, Miss McGeen, Mrs. Holliday and girl, Helen Lowe, Mrs. Rebecca Hindman, Miss Jane Hindman, Andrew Harrop, Wm. McGill, Alexander Glendinning, Francis Bonnell, Alexander Sinclair, Hugh Christie, Mrs. Christie and 2 children, Wm. Davis, Mrs. Henderson, John Henderson, Saml. Geddes, Mrs. Rhoodl, Annette Gardner, Ellen Moore, Mary Jane McMurray, Miss Neil, Annie Gray, Wm. J. Emerson, James Russell, Miss Caroline, Miss Sarah and Henry Harrop, and 88 in the steerage.

JULY 3.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Miss Garnett, Mrs. R. B. Apthorp, Miss Mary H. Wilkinson, Mrs. John Mixer, Miss H. Mixer, Miss Eleanor Farley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Burgun, Rev. E. Cassidy, Mr. Owen, John Muir, J. Aldige, Edwin McAllister, Emil Spinson, Henri de Puna, Chas. B. Tillinghast, Mrs. Joyner, A. Wigmore, Ml. and Mrs. Wigmore and 2 children, T. McDonald, Wm. Fraser, Mr. Barrington, R. Matherison, James Stewart, W. Simpson Smith, Mr. Arthur, Yates W. Booth, D. W. Guy, Rev. Mr. Murdie, Mr. Rogerson, Ernest Strybos, R. Baraburger, Mr. and Mrs. Browne and family, Joseph Spinson and wife, Rudolf P. Rhymer and wife, (U. S. Consul to Berne, Switzerland,) Isaac Broadhead, Wm. Muir, Mr. Prentice, John Henderson, John Lees, J. H. Young, Rev. M. C. Duggan, J. P. Clark, A. McCoy, wife and child, J. P. Clark, Thomas Byrne and wife, Francis Rager, Samuel D. Bailey and wife, Wm. Jackson and wife, J. D. Phillips.

JULY 3.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—John Austin and lady, Mrs. M. Melville, Mrs. C. Tucker, W. L. Marple, Thomas Barwick, Captain R. B. Sharp, Mrs. R. McDermott and children, J. A. McKinlow, C. H. Merrill, James Waughton, wife, child and infant, Daniel J. Cooper, Wm. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown, Miss Fanny Woods, Peter McCormack, Rev. James O'Reilly, Mrs. Lemon, L. H. Pike, lady and infant, H. Jenkins, wife and two children, Chas. Owen, Jesse Taylor, Judge Mallon, G. W. West.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 35	Sun sets	7 34	Moon rises	1 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 59	Gov. Island	4 00	Hell Gate	4 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steamers Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bavaria, (N. G.,) Peterson, London, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Alaska, Small, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; G. H. Warren, (Br.,) Burwell, Liverpool, G. Cutts; John Bertram, (N. G.,) Petersen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Leila M. Long, Ames, Cadiz, Walsh & Carver; Orchilla, Searsport, Walsh, Field & Way; Mathilde Octavia, (Br.,) Nicholson, Queenstown for orders, B. F. Small; Neaa, (N. G.,) Andessin, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Sabina, (Br.,) Terris, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Leona, (Br.,) Zingley, Dorchester, N. B., F. I. Neville & Son; Camilla, (Br.,) Gray, Caibarien, Fowler & Jove; Barbara, (Br.,) Vibert, Bahia, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. July 1, off Hatteras, at 5 P. M., saw bark Lemoine, bound S.

Steamship United States, Morton, New-Orleans June 26, and Southwest Pass 27th, with mdse. passengers and specie to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans June 26, and S. W. Pass June 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Therese, Madgett, London May 18, and Isle of Wight 20th, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephews. June 1, lat. 48 17, lon. 24 51, spoke ship Ludwig Hayn, (N. G.,) from London for Quebec; June 14, on the Grand Banks, spoke schr. Engineer, of Plymouth, with 200 qtls. fish; June 23, at noon, 245 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke yacht Dauntless, hence for Havre.

Ship Yosemite, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Mack, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. to master. Has had light winds and fogs for the last 20 days.

Ship Johanna, (N. G.,) Schuler, Bremen May 25, with mdse. to order.

Ship Gorilla, Jones, of and from Liverpool May 18, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Lord Brougham, (N. G.,) Fendt, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather. One child died on the passage.

Ship Crusader, (of London,) Jenkins, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to A. Spiers Brown. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; has been four weeks to the W. of the Banks.

Bark Candido, (Ital.,) Trapani, Trieste March 4, and Gibraltar May 5, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.; vessel to James Robinson & Co.

Bark Scotland, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer; vessel to S. C. Loud.

Bark Elizabeth, (of Halifax,) Allen, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.; vessel to Jones & Lough.

Bark Sea Eagle, Allen, Cadiz 47 ds., with salt, &c., to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; had light westerly winds to lon. 50, since then light baffling winds from E. and W. June 17, lat. 33 10, lon. 54 30, passed close to the wreck of what appeared to be a brig, of about 300 tons, part of foremast and bowsprit standing; anchor on the starboard bow; painted green on the outside; waterlogged, abandoned; apparently had been in that condition for some time, as she was covered with barnacles; the last letters on her stern U. S.

Bark Hyacinth, (Br.,) Brown, Colombo 104 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co. Was 60 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope. No date, experienced a very heavy hurricane from N. W., during which lost bulwarks and sustained other damage; has had light winds and calms since passing the Cape. Crossed the equator June 6, in lat. 37 W. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook, waiting orders.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Cadiz 52 ds., with salt and cork to Lunt Bros. June 25, lat. 36 52, lon. 67 30, spoke bark Albacore, (Br.,) hence for St. Thomas.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall 17 ds., with mdse. to Panama Railroad Company.

Bark James E. Brett, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, 62 ds., with wool and hides to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator June 4, in lon. 40 50. Left in port bark Kate Smith, to sail in 20 ds.; bark Florence Baker in 15 ds., bark Flora in 10 ds., and ship Lydia, dis.

Bark Adelheim, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cardiff 47 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Quickstep, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Chase, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron to Chase, Talbot & Co. Had light winds, with thick fog, for the past 20 ds.

Bark Esther, Merrill, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Aladdin, (N. G.,) Evensen, Bordeaux 76 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Minerva, (N. G.,) Leonhardt, Gloucester, Eng., 60 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Godet, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Eugenie (Aus.,) Choraman, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 30 ds. from the Banks, with light variable winds and thick fog.

Brig James Murchie, (Br.,) Grant, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with lath to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Castilian, Banga, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Baxter & Merrill.

Brig Conqueror, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Lynch, St. Pierre, Martinique, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to order; vessel to James Edmiston & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to order; vessel to R. A. Robertson.

Brig G. F. Geary, Conkling, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Hammond, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.; vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. H. West, Crane, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Hine, Lane, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Geo. F. Kand, Ball, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Trustum Dickens, Babcock, Philadelphia, for Westerly.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Brower, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Albany, for Norwalk.

Schr. Mary A. Loughery, Taylor, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Neptune, Bride, Crowell, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. T. P. Phare, Collins, Georgetown.

Schr. Fannie A. Bailey, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Locke, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer; vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.; had light winds with thick fog the entire passage.

Schr. Wanata, Featherstone, Virginia.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Horton, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Maitland & Phelps; vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Simmons, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall; vessel to Reeve, Osborn & Co.

Schr. Tweed, (of Nassau,) Johnson, San Salvador 8 ds., with pineapples and 1 passenger to R. H. Hutchinson.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston) Norton, Demerara 15 ds., with molasses to J. M. Smith & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Castilian, Jordon, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Edwin Reed, (of Boston, Mass.,) Hawes, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Vandalia, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with staves to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Mary Parker, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Emily, Washington, Todd, Virginia.

Schr. Eva L. Leonard, (of Cherryfield,) Bunker, Nassau, N. P., *via* Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to C. E. Staples & Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Mills, Baltimore.

Schr. Isaac L. Adkins, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Bunnell, Georgetown.

Schr. Emma G. Weber, of and from St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co., vessel to P. I. Nevius & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hopkins, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to H. Wilder & Sons.

Schr. Oceana, Satterly, Brookhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Stony Brook.

Schr. H. Butler, Dunn, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Wareham.

Schr. Ann Bulkly, Bulkly, Bridgeport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mercer, Warren, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Tariff, Burns, Northport.

Schr. E. Flowers, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Laura, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. Season, Petrol, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp and Helvetia, for Liverpool; New-York, for Bremen; India, for Glasgow; Mariposa and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; Champion, for Charleston; Euterpe, for Galveston; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship E. C. Scranton, from Mobile; brigs Clara Perkins, from New-Orleans; Aquidneck, from Philadelphia; Trenton, from Hoboken.

Spoken June 24, lat. 35 58, lon. 64, bark Arletta, from New-York for St. Marina.

Below steamer Malta, from Liverpool; she will arrive up about 4:30 P. M.

Also arr., steamer Malta, from Liverpool; ship Bessie & Annie, from Baltimore; barks Dulvelard, from Bombay; Gaetano, from Cadiz; brigs New Dominion, from Ponce; Persis, from Port-au-Platte; Isabella Jewett, from Newburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; brig Monica, from Rockport, Me.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Arr. ships Portland, from Newcastle, N. S. W., and Hase, from Manilla.

Also arr., steamer Golden City, from Panama, and ship Centaur, from Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, July 3.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3.—The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY's Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb. $1.25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; KERR, 749 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, July 3, 1869.
70, 27, 11, 45, 10, 64, 76, 37, 58, 59, 46, 48.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 422, July 3, 1869.
47, 71, 13, 26, 12, 21, 40, 9, 68, 44, 63, 72.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 491, July 3, 1869.
16, 27, 8, 21, 19, 48, 43, 13, 75, 39, 18, 51.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 492, July 3, 1869.
54, 15, 53, 28, 62, 21, 6, 48, 27, 47, 17, 32.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.